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The MARCH of the NATIONS

Germany Tries Hitler at Wheel

Britain Bursts Money Balloon

Irish Election Gets Exciting

No Bargains at Warm Springs

Another Last Great Adventure

A Pacific Naval Coincidence

HERR ADOLF HITLER becomes Chancellor of Germany. President von Hindenburg swears in the Fascist leader's Cabinet and the new Government goes into gear with the persistent Herr Hitler behind the wheel at last. The venerable von Hindenburg, yielding to the weight of the Republic's governmental crisis, gives the National Socialist Party chieftain the opportunity he has sought for years. Herr Hitler also yields in his demands for dictatorial powers. Franz von Papen himself will ride with the Fascist leader as Vice-Chancellor and Prussian Commissioner—the front seat coveted by the "storm troopers." Will the would-be Mussolini of the Reich obtain the necessary support in the Reichstag? He must travel on an allowance largely prescribed by the ex-war lord President, who stands steadfastly in defense of the letter of the Constitution. The President and the people sit back and ponder—Will Hitler ditch the machine, or will he make the grade?

¶ Let well enough alone is Britain's decision in answer to those who would push its money up or pull it down. Mr. Reginald McKenna of the Midland Bank wants the pound inflated. Mr. Neville Chamberlain sees no success in such an effort. And neither does he see a return to the gold standard—yet. Inflationists in the United States have also failed so far. There must be something conservative in the Anglo-Saxon make-up that decries a nation's traveling by balloon.

¶ The Irish Free State election ends with a belated but dramatic climax. A final counting of preference votes produces a tie between the Fianna Fail and other parties. The success of the de Valera policy hinges upon the Labor group. An air of uncertainty prevails, due to the President's preelection proposal to cut civil service pay. The matter seems smoothed over, but a solution must be found to satisfy the Labor Party leader, who is secretary of the Post Office Workers' Union. Meanwhile the President hesitates to push his dominant policies too forcefully. One thing is certain—the oath of allegiance to King George automatically disappears within 60 days after assembly of the new Parliament. The Irish Free State gets ready for a "new deal." By abolishing the oath to the British Crown, it burns another bridge between it and the country across the Irish Sea.

¶ Great Britain's Sir Ronald Lindsay flies to Warm Springs to discuss war debts. Four hours' talk with President-Elect Roosevelt sends him away convinced that the United States will bargain only on a debt-reduction-for-more-foreign-trade basis. Mr. Roosevelt tells him that the attitude of Congress and the people permits no other course. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States cheers approval of the Roosevelt stand. Perhaps never before has a President-Elect taken so large a part in foreign affairs before his inaugural. The secluded little white cottage on Georgia's Pine Mountain begins to rival the famous log beside the Rapidan.

¶ The United States Navy Department scouts around San Pedro (port of Los Angeles) to determine the economic and physical feasibility of developing the harbor as a naval station sufficient to base the entire fleet. The department sends Commodore H. A. Jones to conduct the survey. Economy and convenience are the navy's reasons for such a project—and security in time of national emergency. Meanwhile the combined United States battle and scouting fleets maneuver around Hawaii in annual sham combat. On the other side of the Pacific, the Japanese fleet declares a naval holiday and heads into the waters around its mandated islands, which are well east of the Philippines toward Hawaii. This will put the Japanese fleet between the Philippines and the United States and within saluting distance of the American fleet. Their proximity emphasises the need of still greater efforts at peace in the world that all future greetings may be by flags instead of gunfire.

¶ An Alexander of the polar ice pack sits in his tent and sighs. Sir Hubert Wilkins calls Lincoln Ellsworth's impending antarctic air expedition the last outstanding investigation which remains to be made. Mr. Ellsworth proposes to explore the unknown region between the icy indentations of the Ross and Weddell Seas. Is it land, or is it a frozen strait dividing the antarctic into two continents? This is the question which the expedition hopes to solve. Bernt Balchen will sit at the controls. Mr. Ellsworth will slide the sextant's limb and chart the regions below. Sir Hubert will squeeze in as a news correspondent to pen the details of—the last great adventure?

Coal Gas Drives Van Faster Than Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

COAL gas as fuel for road transport is not only cheaper than gasoline, but gives more miles an hour, it is revealed here after trial experiments carried out in a van which covered 2000 miles.

The change-over from gasoline to coal gas, according to the official report, increased the maximum speed of the van by 10 miles an hour. The experiments were directed by Dr. C. M. Walter, head of the research department of the Gas Committee of Birmingham.

Guilds Chain For Bartering Move Is Urged

New York Economist Submits Plan to Be Operated by Due Bills

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The move to establish barter on a national scale has gained headway here following a proposal made by Mr. Paul P. Gourrich, an economist, that guilds of unemployed persons be established throughout the United States, each with a central warehouse for accumulation of goods or claims on goods and services and to be operated through the use of due bills. Mr. Gourrich originated the tax and allotment scheme on which the present farm parity plan is based.

Mr. Gourrich's proposal, which was made public on Saturday, provides for the national barter movement to be aided by loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and by local relief agencies.

To extend the activities of the movement beyond the utilization of unemployed labor, Mr. Gourrich advocated including trade associations which would exchange goods and services among themselves. The services of unemployed persons might be used by corporations to modernize their plants, he said.

Each guild would have six departments, he said. These would be a development department to expand the scope of the work; a division composed of professional people; a department for goods which would require only a small cash outlay for raw materials; a department for goods with large expenditures for raw materials, a department for raw materials and a department for transportation.

"The medium for exchange would be guild due bills," he continued, "a scrip that in a restricted way would perform the bartering function of the dollar, except that they would run only for a period of six months. In effect, they would amount to a credit slip on the guild warehouse, similar to the credit slip given by some department stores in lieu of cash when merchandise is returned."

Princeton Advice Sought On Barter Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 30—Interest in the development of barter and exchange plans for unemployment relief is keen and widespread, as indicated by the volume of letters which the industrial relations section of Princeton University is receiving on the subject, it has become known here.

Prof. J. Douglas Brown, director of the section, revealed on Saturday that his department has been doing advisorial work on the subject of barter, as a result of inquiries it has received about the establishment of a barter-scrip along lines indicated in the volume "Abolition of unemployment," by Prof. Frank D. Graham, of the economics faculty.

Information available at the industrial relations section of Princeton University indicates that between 500,000 and 1,000,000 persons are concerned in the barter movement through local, county, or regional units, between 200 and 250 of which have been organized, Professor Brown said.

There are emergency cooperative exchanges for unemployment relief operating in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming, and the list is constantly growing, it was said.

Barter Contract Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Newfoundland Government Railway has concluded a contract to barter 76,000 tons of wood for 40,000 tons of coal to be supplied by a Cardiff firm. This form of business agreement is growing in popularity, and several contracts of the kind have been negotiated in Europe recently.

CONCILIATION SOUGHT ON FARM MORTGAGES

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 30 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan today initiated a move to bring farm debtors and creditors together through a board of conciliation to solve mortgage problems.

BRITISH REJECT BANKERS' PLAN FOR GOLD BASIS

Chamberlain Says Time Not Ripe—Sees Need of World Guarantees

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 30—The British Government has decided against attempting further sterling inflation urged upon it by Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, and other highly influential experts, but at the same time it will not return to the gold standard at present. It has also absolutely rejected the proposal made by the London Times that the next budget should be deliberately unbalanced in order to facilitate inflation.

These authoritative pronouncements upon the British monetary policy were made at Birmingham during the week-end by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the need for a "rise in wholesale prices of primary commodities and a rise in the price of gold if possible, if not in the price of sterling." He declared that the ultimate aim should be to reestablish a satisfactory national monetary standard, while at all costs the budget should be balanced.

But he made two reservations. "Our experience," he said, "has not encouraged us to think that by devaluing sterling in terms of gold we can manipulate sterling prices as we choose." He also said, "We are not going to trust ourselves again to the gold standard unless, and until, we are assured it will work, and in order to be sure that it will work there has to be an international agreement as to the conditions under which it shall be worked."

The importance of these statements lies in the fact that very strong pressure is being put upon the British Government to inflate sterling, irrespective of the effects upon the relations of this currency with gold. Mr. McKenna in this contention is supported, among others, by Dr. Arthur Pigou, professor of political economy, at Cambridge, who maintains that British inflationary measures have been rendered ineffectual by restrictions placed upon the loan market in the interests of state stocks. No harm would be done to the world economic conference and much good to Britain, Professor Pigou says, if the British Government would link its action with the desire it has expressed to see prices rise.

Mr. Frederick Pethick-Lawrence, ex-financial secretary, also the London Times and the Daily Express,

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Dry Law Repeal Move Blocked In Oklahoma House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Jan. 30—By a vote of 79 to 31, the Oklahoma House of Representatives kept Oklahoma in the list of dry states when it turned down a motion to bring out of committee the minority report on the Coe resolution recommending passage of the resolution proposing a repeal vote on the dry clause in the State Constitution.

Although the vote settled definitely the attitude of the lower house on prohibition enforcement, the final test will not occur until the resolution itself comes up for action. The majority report of the committee that the resolution be placed on the calendar without recommendation was adopted.

Enemies of repeal stormed the Capitol with petitions opposing the Coe resolution. City and state pastors submitted to their congregations such petitions urging that they be signed. The W. C. T. U., the Oklahoma Anti-Saloon League, the Committee of 1000 (mostly pastors) and Allied Youth, a young people's organization, all sent representatives to the State Capitol in the fight to defeat the resolution.

Business Is Shown to Back Roosevelt's Stand on Debts

Chambers of Commerce in All 48 States Favor Concessions Based on Reciprocal Trade Agreements by Debtor Nations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Bearing with him apparently full agreement on the mechanics of the coming discussions of war debts and economic subjects between Great Britain and the United States—although on the issues to be discussed the governments are still far apart—Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, returned here today from his talk with President-Elect Roosevelt and prepared to sail for England tomorrow.

But as the incoming Executive and Sir Ronald completed a step novel to diplomacy—an incorrect step had it not been approved by the outgoing Administration—important evidence of American business sentiment on war debts was brought to light by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States which may be among the most significant papers Sir Ronald carries to London in his dossier.

According to a poll of chambers of commerce located in all the 48 states, sentiment represented by this solid and influential group in the community is overwhelmingly in favor of scaling down of debts, based upon provisions for fair entry of American goods into world markets. The groups were against cancellation, pure and simple but were for sweeping changes where conditions have changed.

The poll had its first bearing upon the question of postponement, a very important matter if the negotiations do not reach a satisfactory conclusion before June 15, when the next payments fall due. By 1834 votes to 59, the chambers voted to authorize further temporary postponement where debtor countries are unable to pay on the present basis.

By 1791 votes to 100, the groups declared that "Congress should give authority for negotiation of a modified agreement that will promote the best interests of the United States upon a debtor country showing material changes in the bases of its existing debt agreement with the United States."

Fair competitive access of American goods to world markets—which may be interpreted to mean a stabilization of currencies and reduc-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

LINES OF POLICE ARE TO TIGHTEN, ANDERSON SAYS

New Deputy Issues New Challenge to Bootlegger and Speakeasy

A new challenge to the operations of the speakeasy and the bootlegger was heard at Boston police headquarters today as Capt. John M. Anderson, former head of the Back Bay division, assumed his new office of Deputy Superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

"It is not a new campaign we are launching," the new deputy superintendent declared, "but a more determined one." His first duty in his new capacity is to investigate the status of these illegal liquor dispensaries and to file a report with the police commissioner within two weeks.

He declared that he had already made a preliminary, personal survey of the ground to be covered and had found that in general the police were "doing a good job" and that the Back Bay, a hotel and apartment house district, was one of the "cleanest" in the city. He proposes to tighten police vigilance throughout the city and by constant pressure to make the speakeasy an unprofitable link in the bootlegger traffic.

In pointing out the problems of the police in their efforts to curb the speakeasy, Captain Anderson, as he is still called by his friends, emphasized that it "is increasingly difficult to secure convictions in the upper courts before jurors." At the same time, he praised the judges of the lower courts for their cooperation.

"As long as it is against the law to sell liquor," he added, "we are going to enforce that law. Repeal of the state law has not influenced us. Continual police vigilance can control the speakeasy."

Before the doors of one known speakeasy in Back Bay, the bureau head had stationed two policemen on the theory that "brass buttons" are a deterrent to patronage. This practice will be followed in other localities. Those who go in will be scrutinized. Those who come out will be arrested if intoxicated.

It was announced that Lieut. Stephen J. Gillis will continue as assistant to the new deputy superintendent. A heavy week-end drop in arrests for drunkenness is a reflection of the vigorous drive against speakeasies. There were 135 arrests on this charge, said to be the lowest number for a week-end in a long period.

GLASS, WALSH, FARLEY ACCEPT CABINET POSTS

Treasury, Attorney-General, Postmaster—Young Declines State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 30—With the arrival here today of Mr. James A. Farley, chief political adviser to the next President, it was learned authoritatively that three cabinet posts have been definitely offered and accepted. They are the following:

Senator Carter Glass of Virginia—Secretary of the Treasury.

Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana—Attorney-General.

Mr. James A. Farley—Postmaster-General.

Simultaneously the problem of selecting a Secretary of State was seriously complicated by an apparently authentic report from New York that Mr. Owen D. Young has written asking that his name be withdrawn from consideration. Up until this moment it is understood that President-Elect Roosevelt has been counting on having Mr. Young in this post to help him with solution of the war debt problem.

Mr. Young's withdrawal from the picture, if accepted here, would strongly increase the possibility of the first post in the Cabinet going to Mr. Norman H. Davis, who was Undersecretary of State under President Wilson and who has been handling war debt and general economic negotiations in Europe during the last few years.

Mr. Farley and other leading political advisers went immediately to the Roosevelt cottage upon arrival here. Asked if they were going to discuss the Cabinet along with other political appointments they answered ion the affirmative.

Women Ask Roosevelt For Place in Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The feminine desire for a woman in the Cabinet was crystallized yesterday in a memorial to President-Elect Roosevelt, signed by the presidents of six women's organizations.

Dispatched to Warm Springs, Ga., from this capital city where several of the groups have national headquarters, the memorial read:

"The undersigned executives of national organizations with a total membership of approximately 5,000,000 women would welcome the appointment of a qualified woman in the President's cabinet, irrespective of political party or geographical location.

"Composing almost half the electorate of the country, women have contributed loyal service in times of war and peace.

"The appointment of a woman in the Cabinet would be an inspiring recognition of the part women have played in building the nation, and of their right to complete political equality."

Weather Makes Swedish Clock Run For Sixteen Years Without Winding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ÖREBRO, Sweden—A clock has been running here for more than 16 years without being wound. Its inventor is Mr. Theodor Dieden, who now views his invention quite philosophically. He explains that theoretically it is destined to run forever—that is, as long as the sun shines and air pressure varies, owing to fluctuations of temperature.

This clock was started on Nov. 7, 1916. In practice it will stop, naturally, when the machinery breaks down, but theoretically it is a demonstration of perpetual motion.

The inventor got the idea of the motive force from watching a barometer with its play of one of the forces of nature that is perpetual. The mechanism that is receptive to this force, atmospheric pressure, consists of seven communicating round metal containers placed one above the other; below this series is a reservoir for adjustment and equalization of the air pressure. This whole elastic system is charged with air of 755 mm. pressure at 0 degrees Centigrade and is then hermetically sealed.

As the metal containers are pressed together or lift, dependent on variations in temperature and air pressure, the energy keeps the wheels running perpetually. The reservoir forestalls sudden changes and forms a regulator for correctness in telling the time. In winter the clock tends to run some five minutes too fast and in summer as many minutes too slow.

The clock stands in the study of the historic manor house on the Carlslund estate just outside Örebro. In its wooden case it looks for all the world like a grandfather's clock. Its international reputation is suggested by the variety of press cuttings in different languages pasted on the inside of the door.

The only care it needs is oiling of some parts once every three years, and the inventor deplores the fact that it requires even this amount of attention, all of which might have been obviated if he had used ball bearings consistently for the apparatus. It runs about 25 times more lightly than the average watch. It does not strike.

In making his estimates for obtaining this continuous source of energy, the inventor studied the barometric charts at hand for a half century just preceding the year he completed the invention. He then selected the year when the variations in the pressure were the least and used this as a basis of his computations.

It is because the mechanism is taxed so slightly that Mr. Dieden assumes that the clock may keep on running without stopping for centuries to come.

Bank of U. S. Group Asks State Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today received a committee representing a delegation of the depositors of the Bank of United States.

Among the demands made was that a law be passed making the State responsible for all bank deposits; that New York borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a sum sufficient to pay off the depositors; that there be an investigation of the liquidation of the bank; that the banking department file a suit against Mrs. Max D. Steuer to recover $64,000 which she had on deposit in the bank, but withdrew and that the state seize funds belonging to certain persons said to be involved in the failure of the institution.

After hearing the delegation, Governor Lehman said he would take their demands under consideration.

HOOVER SURVEY SEES EDUCATION AT CROSSROADS

Minimum School Program for Each State Is Urged in Findings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 — Immediate legislative action by the 48 states of the Union is needed to prevent "the imminent collapse of the American educational structure," according to the second installment of the report by the commission appointed by President Hoover for the national survey of school finances under the auspices of the United States Office of Education and under the direction of Mr. William John Cooper, federal educational commissioner, and Prof. Paul R. Mort of teachers college, Columbia University. This installment was made public today. The first was published on Jan. 23.

Diagrams and graphic pictures of school conditions, together with a defensible program of school expenditures for any particular state, have been forwarded from Professor Mort's office to federal officials and educators throughout the United States.

Two possible remedies are suggested by the committee: first, it is urged that the state curb expenditures in some communities and increase expenditures in others; second, that the state tender relief to the poorer communities without interfering with the local autonomy in educational administration of the wealthier communities.

An additional proposal is that legislation be passed equalizing the tax burdens of local communities and establish a minimum educational program for all children in every state.

No Time for Panaceas

The report asserts that every community has its own special problems to solve and that "panaceas will not do." For every locality, it says, there is a corresponding remedial measure which can be taken, and it sees in revision of tax laws a cardinal point in the possible curative measures which might be launched.

"Local property owners have been carrying far too large a burden," Professor Mort said, in elaborating upon some of the statements published in the committee's report. "Real estate and home owners cannot stand the strain of present taxation. Taxing citizens who are unable to pay, while relieving from unjust taxation those who are without ability to pay, will ease the burden now resting upon thousands of

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Good Salesman Declared Great Need of Cabinet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—A Cabinet portfolio of "public morale," which would place at Washington an individual politically unbeholden as a public listening post qualified to gauge the nation's reactions, would go far toward avoiding trade slumps, Mr. Kenneth Goode, author and economist, told the eastern division of the National Association of Direct Selling Companies at its fourth annual convention here last week.

There ought to be at the national capital "at least one person interested in public welfare who is bound neither to blocs, party platforms nor petty district politics," Mr. Goode held. A newspaper man would best qualify for the proposed secretaryship, he said, but his duty would be "not to emit publicity, but to find out how people feel."

"He must be a salesman and, by nature and training, about halfway between Andrew Mellon and the Salvation Army," he continued. "When we get such a representative, we can be certain we will never have another depression."

In this connection, Mr. Goode denounced technocracy, declaring that its exponents had made a bad situation "distinctly worse" by their own confusion and tragic pessimism. Business thinking today, he continued, is dominated by financiers "who are trying to push business to prosperity instead of building it." Technocracy was "just another monkey-wrench in the machinery of action," he declared, and would "neither milk a cow nor arouse the human emotion necessary to economic recovery."

"There is only one answer," he said, "and that is we need men as powerful as our machines and thinking as modern as our machinery."

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THINGS PRESENT

Read and then reread "That Which Is Not Bread" on the Editorial page; then pass it along where it will do the most good.

Leave it to Siam to stage a model revolution. See the editorial on the subject.

Americans may have a little different regard for the Indians after reading an interesting extract on the Home Forum page.

The Rimo-O-Grams this week (today, Wednesday, Friday) are based on trees of many lands. Send in your answers.

AND THINGS TO COME

The opinion Japan is getting of America through the movies will be discussed tomorrow, the article being the eighth in a series of 20 showing the harm our cinema ambassadors are doing.

Tuesday brings the Educational page, the Home Building and Gardens page, the weekly Radio column, and another Guess-O-Jig.

Hitler Appointed To Chancellorship In German Reich

Von Papen Ranks Next in Cabinet Accepted by the President

HEAVY TASK FACES FASCIST LEADER

Man Whose Program Calls for Drastic Experiments Is Now at Helm

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 30 — Herr Adolf Hitler today became the Chancellor of Germany.

The man who wants to be the Mussolini of the Reich at last has attained the post which he had been seeking for years. The man who has promised to guide Germany along a new path—embracing social and economic experiments of a startling character—has been intrusted with leadership of the nation.

The venerable President, bending under the weight of Germany's continuing governmental crisis and following successive attempts at a constitutional dictatorship functioning in the face of party opposition, today gave Herr Hitler's National Socialists the responsibility of solving the political crisis.

But President von Hindenburg has far from handed over to Herr Hitler anything resembling a blank check.

Herr Hitler assumed office not alone, but in combination with the German Nationalists. They assert a heavy though less extreme influence through control of the economic and agricultural portfolios.

Thus the Fascist chief enters the chancellery not in the rôle of a complete dictator but sharing power with the Junker party with whom he has much in common, but also grave differences.

Personnel of Cabinet

The foreign, finance and post ministries remain in the hands of ministers who served in both the von Papen and the von Schleicher cabinets.

The Cabinet follows:

Chancellor, Adolf Hitler.

Vice-Chancellor and Prussian Commissioner, Franz von Papen.

Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath.

Finance, Count Lutz Schwerin von Krosigk.

Interior, William Frick.

Defense, Gen. Werner von Blomberg.

Economics and Agriculture, Alfred Hugenberg.

Labor, Franz Seldte.

Posts and Transportation, Baron Paul von Eltz-Rübenach.

Minister Without Portfolio, Hermann Goering.

Employment Commissioner, Guenther Gereke.

Reichstag Session Postponed

The council of Elders today postponed the Reichstag one week. It will meet Feb. 7 when Herr Hitler is expected to present the government program.

In high quarters it is understood that Herr Hitler will be equipped with authority from the President to dissolve the Reichstag if a nonconfidence vote is carried. The President, however, is expected to require this to be followed by new elections as the Constitution requires.

Prospect that the Fascists will gain heavily at the polls with Herr Hitler in the Chancellorship may influence the Roman Catholics to tolerate the new Cabinet.

Oppose Parliamentary System

Only events can prove whether the new Cabinet is to progress into an outright dictatorship, only forthcoming weeks show whether the program to build a new Germany under the radical Swastika banner is to be subjected to modification. But the new Cabinet is composed almost to a man of opponents of the parliamentary system. Both parties have vigorously opposed representative government. Just as the National Socialists want a Fascist dictatorship, the Nationalists are demanding an authoritative government which will dispense with the Reichstag.

Thus even if a constitutional form is maintained Parliament could be pushed aside by technicalities. It would not be surprising if the new Cabinet should attempt to remain superior to representative government. Previous attempts at authoritative cabinets failed because of lack of popular support. The Fascists and Nationalists are emboldened by the fact that they together represent 42 per cent of the people.

The possibilities of such a dictatorship—pleasing to parties of the Right which now have supplanted the Socialist Government which had endured since the beginning of the postwar republic—are viewed in circles sympathetic to representative government as envisaging a "dangerous experiment" for Germany.

Grave Problems Ahead

Opportunity for clarification of the political situation in Germany is seen by many competent observers despite the radical step which has been taken. Events of the last six months have clearly demonstrated that it is almost impossible for a government to remain in control without a popular mandate. Herr Hitler now will have a chance to substitute positive action for the opposition and protests which have been the basis of his electoral campaigns.

But grave problems have to be solved. What will be done with the Storm Troops? The National Socialists are known to be in a difficult

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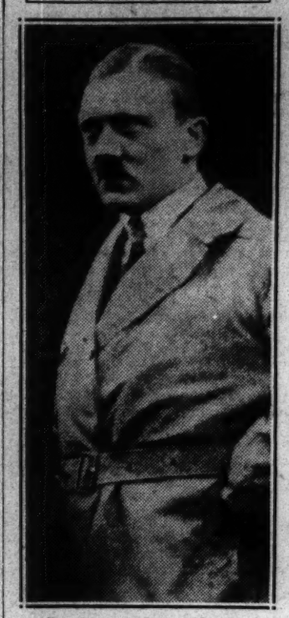
Victorious



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ADOLF HITLER

Vote in Ireland To Annul Oath Of Allegiance

De Valera Denies Intent of Trying to Force Ulster Into United Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, Jan. 30—The oath of allegiance to King George will automatically disappear within 60 days from the date of the assembly of the new Parliament now Mr. Eamon de Valera's policy has been approved by the Irish Free State electorate.

Final counting of the preference votes in the election, uncompleted until late Saturday, ended dramatically with a tie between Fianna Fail and the other parties, thus making the Speaker of the Dail the final arbiter, should Mr. de Valera's Labor allies desert him.

Party strengths of the new Dail as compared with the old follow:

Pro-Valera—Fianna Fail 77, 72; Labor 8, 7.

Anti-Valera: Cumann na nGaedheal, 48, 57.

Center Party 11, 0.

Independent 8, 15.

Independent Labor 1, 2.

Needs Labor's Support

While the trend of popular feeling toward Mr. de Valera is as unmistakably as it was unexpected, a swing to the Left, it has not been sufficient to enable him to form a stable government. As long as Labor supports him it is accepted that he is unshakable. But immediately before the general election there was a somewhat tense situation between Mr. de Valera and Mr. William Norton, leader of the Labor Party, owing to the former's decision to cut the pay of civil servants. Though this was smoothed over for the time being, a solution has still to be

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Care Urged in Cuts In Cost of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30—Those seeking to direct municipal programs on an economy basis should be careful not to pare costs of education at the expense of American school children, said Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, in an address to members of the Yale faculty and instructors in New Haven schools last night. He pointed out that since 1914 there has been an increase of 318 per cent in the total cost of education. Almost one-half of this increase is due to the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, he said.

During the same period, he continued, there has been an increase of a little more than one-third in the number of public school pupils and the number of school days a year has been increased 60 per cent. Despite this, he said, 9,500,000 American school children are being deprived of essential schooling because of a breakdown of the traditional method of financing the schools; a number representing about 40 per cent of the total school children.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS BEER BILL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The Senate Finance Committee today unexpectedly reported out the pending beer bill which now goes to the

The committee made no changes in the bill. It provides for 3.05 alcoholic strength and requires that there shall be no beer advertisement in dry states, and that sale to minors shall be prohibited.

GREATER STUDY URGED OF NEEDS OF CONSUMERS

Teachers' College Hears Bloomfield on Distribution Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Jan. 30—Progress toward better distribution of goods awaits more study of the consumer and her needs, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, told about 500 students at the State Teachers' College, here today. The meeting was under the auspices of the Home Economics Club of the College and Mr. Bloomfield discussed "Consumers Responsibility."

Economic changes, he pointed out, have turned attention from production to distribution to consumers with more speed, greater efficiency, less waste and lower cost. Indifference has been responsible for the exploitation of the consumer by unscrupulous business houses, he said. It has also been responsible for the millions of dollars of waste in distribution for which the consumer pays. "We, as consumers, may simply accept it as one of the things that we have never thought about much because we have been busy with other things.

"There are signs of an awakening. The women of this country are finding that it is not only intensely interesting to know something more about our processes of distributing goods; to know something more about the business which they support to the extent of $53,000,000,000 a year, but that it actually pays to know about it."

Mr. Bloomfield cited seven "wants" of the women of today. "Women today want to be more attractive, more feminine," he said. "Women want more attractive homes; they want more convenience in their kitchens and households—that is why they are buying more and more labor saving devices to release them from drudgery; they want more art and beauty in merchandise—that is why they prefer attractive packages containing foodstuffs; they want more style in their garments; they want more truthful advertising; they want less waste in business, which waste is reflected in the prices consumers pay for goods."

Relief Drive Total Reaches $1,523,175

With the beginning of the third week of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign's drive, announcement is made that it has passed its first million and a half mark. The total to date is $1,523,175, it was reported from headquarters this morning. Funds received since Saturday amounted to about $200,000.

That business concerns of the city are being canvassed thoroughly and efficiently, through the Industry and Finance Committee, was evidenced by the report of its chairman, Mr. Louis J. Hunter, on Saturday that 170,000 pledge cards already have been distributed among various firms. Increasing generosity is noted also in the wards canvass. Coöperation of many civic and fraternal groups has aided considerably in this.

Beginning this week the trades divisions of the wards will make a more concerted canvass of every store in their district. In the meantime, the house canvass is progressing favorably, with Ward 5 still in the lead in the amount of contributions. This ward also continues to add "100 per cent families" to its list of donors.

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M-O-R-E FOR YOUR MONEY

'Liquidations In Intelligence' Decried by Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30—Condemning blind retrenchments and liquidations of business, Dr. William Trufant Foster, author and economist, told the Economic Club of this city Saturday that liquidations in intelligence are even worse.

"It is," he said, "possible to economize on education until we have broken down the morale of the nation and destroyed those very institutions that the economizers are trying to protect. Scuttling our productive capital, as we are now doing in order to save money, is not economy. Scuttling our schools is worse."

He likened exponents of retrenchments to the servant of Elisha, who before a battle could see only the enemies outside the gates, unaware of the strength of his own supporters. He had seen the enemy and he was theirs, he said. Countless such, he said, are abroad in the world today. They are, he asserted, press agents "for a bigger and better depression." Declaring their appetite to be for endless retrenchments, he said they are impervious to the vast, undepleted productive resources and facilities that are within their gates.

It is not economy, he continued, to stop construction on needed public works and then feed the victims on charity and the dole, to throw 40,000 teachers out of work, as has been done, to pile up billions in bank reserves and throw men out of jobs. The tragic mistake of the retrenchers is, he declared, to assume any reduction in taxes at any cost is economy. Cutting down government expenses at such a time as this is not saving, according to him, but waste. Taxes should come down and government expenditures go up in a slump to start production and purchasing power, the factors that will end the recession, in the opinion of Dr. Foster.

SPRINGFIELD GETS AIRCRAFT COMPANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30—Formation of a new aircraft manufacturing concern which will put out high-speed planes of radical designs was made known here yesterday. The company is to be called the Granville Aircraft Corporation, Inc., and will be headed by Mr. Z. D. Granville, who was previously president of the Granville Brothers Aircraft Company, Inc.

Mr. Granville, designer and builder of the speed ship which now holds the world's land plane speed record of 296 miles an hour, said that Mr. W. B. Hurlburt and Mr. A. D. Chandler, both former executives of the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, would join the new company in the capacities of vice-president and treasurer and secretary respectively. Plans are now being drawn for new types of commercial planes and production on them in the reorganized plants will start within 90 days.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OPPOSES ALLOTMENT

Opposition to the proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act, featuring the domestic allotment plan, and belief that "any effort to relieve the present agricultural crisis should preferably include some plan to restore foreign trade," were expressed in a declaration adopted by the executive committee of the New England Council and made public at its headquarters today.

In its resolution opposing the act, the Council declared that in its opinion "the increased prices of products covered in the bill will reduce the consumption of these products and that the land released through the compulsory reduction in acreage would be used in such a way that it would result in depressing prices of other agricultural commodities and thus merely transfer the burden."

STRIKERS MASS PICKET LINES AT BRIGGS PLANT

Automobile Body Workers Ignore Chance to Get Back Their Jobs

DETROIT, Jan. 30 (AP)—The deadline which the Briggs Manufacturing Co. set for the return of 6,000 striking employes passed at noon today—with no indication that the men, who walked out last week, would return immediately, or that their positions would be filled today from the ranks of the unemployed.

The first violence of the five-day-old strike occurred this morning, when a group reported by state police to be members of the picket lines severely beat Arthur Noblet, who, they said, tried to enter the employment gates of the company's Highland Park plant. State police forced the group back and took Noblet to a hospital.

Employment gates of the company's plants were thrown open to all applicants at noon today. No lines formed, however, and pickets, said by police to number 1800 at the Mack Avenue plant and 2000 at the Highland Park plant, continued to march in the streets. Crowds gathered to watch, and were kept across the street by police. Ten demonstrators, whose names were withheld by police, were arrested this morning at the Highland Park plant.

Although company officials declared from 200 to 400 men had returned to work today, members of the strike committee issued a denial. The company officials stood firm in a refusal to deal further with the strikers, while the committee members said they would not return until the company met all their demands.

Meanwhile, no word came from the Ford Motor Company, whose plants were forced to close due to failure of the Briggs Company to supply bodies. Mr. Henry Ford Saturday indicated if the strike is not settled today or tomorrow, his company will prepare to manufacture its own bodies, if necessary, in order to get into production.

The strike committee today sent a telegram to Gov. William A. Comstock in Lansing, advising him the strikers would "resent" the sending of state militia to the scene. The Governor previously had announced he had received a request for militia, but declared he felt the state and local police were capable of handling any disorder.

Court Sanction For Recount In New York Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 28—Court sanction for a city-wide recount of the vote cast in the Nov. 8 election here will be sought next week by Mr. S. Howard Cohen, president of the Board of Elections, as the next step in the inquiry into New York City ballot frauds uncovered by federal investigators, he announced today. A proposal to this effect was brought before the election board yesterday by the New York County district attorney's office and approved unanimously.

Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States attorney, whose federal investigation into New York City vote frauds was delayed by Mr. Cohen's refusal to turn over the records of the board until a 60-day jail sentence for contempt of court forced his consent, voiced emphatic agreement with the proposal.

Mr. Cohen said today he would seek authorization from the Supreme Court to reopen the 4143 voting machines used at the polls 10 weeks ago and that particular attention would be paid to the recount of the "write-in" vote cast for Mr. Joseph V. McKee for mayor. The ordinary period under the law for a recheck is within 30 days after election.

Thus far 74 officials have been indicted by the federal and county grand juries in Manhattan on charges of making fraudulent returns, and it is alleged that more than 5000 inspectors either failed to count the McKee votes or to send the paper rolls registering them to the Board of Elections.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner, address, "The Spirit of Florence and Siena in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries," by Dr. Franco-Bruno Averardi, 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Law Society of Massachusetts: Meeting, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman and other speakers, American House, 6.

Temple Israel Brotherhood: Address, "The Jew Pleads Guilty," by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Longwood Avenue and Riverway, 8.

Boston Branch, International Geneva Association: Annual charity ball, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Tremont Temple: Concert, auspices new musical staff, Converse Hall, 8. Open to public.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Ronny," film, at 1:19, 3:25, 5:31, 7:37, 9:43 p. m.

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Daughters of Massachusetts: Annual bridge party, Hotel Kenmore, 2.

Sale, benefit unemployment fund and Disabled Ex-Servicemen's Exchange, home of Mrs. Ellen Ellis Rigby, 275 Beacon Street, all day until 6.

New England Anti-Vivisection Society: Annual meeting, Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, 3.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon for prominent cartoonists, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, address, "Count Rumford," by Dr. Carroll Perry, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "London, June, 1932," by Mrs. A. J. George, 2:30; also bridge lessons, 46 Beacon Street.

Damon Hall Junior College: Institute of World Affairs, opening lecture, "Coolidge in America," by Mr. Frank Hardy Damon, school hall, Newton, 11:15.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Opening lecture in series on books, "Some Current Novels," 264 Boylston Street, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 9:45, and "A Pond Life Aquarium," 10:30, 11:30 and 2:30. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Monday, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday, at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian Textiles; Early eighteenth century embroidered Coverlets lent by Miss Mary C. Wheelwright; eighteenth century Furniture lent by Mr. George Alfred Cluett; Khilim Rugs; Prints by Whistler. New accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Miscellaneous etchings. Exhibition of Islamic Art—Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—"Women Artists of New England." Through Feb. 4.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square. Exhibition Room—Pictures, memorabilia and information showing the history and present importance of the Port of Boston, sponsored by the Boston Port Authority. Through Feb. 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Umberto Romano. Through Feb. 4.

Cassen Galleries, 57 Boylston Street—Paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner. Through Feb. 4.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—Etchings of New York and other cities by Anton Schultz.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Persian art in the All-Kuli Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Water colors by Georgina Klitgaard and Barbara Latham. Though month of January.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual Exhibition.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Exhibition of "Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Landscape paintings by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

Junior League Galleries, Zero Marlborough Street—Portraits in charcoal and pastel by Patricia Marshall Tate. Through Feb. 11.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Oils, water colors and etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 11.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson and Annie E. Biddell. Through Feb. 10.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably followed by light snow Tuesday night; diminishing northwest winds becoming variable Tuesday; minimum temperature tonight about 20.

Maine: Fair tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; snow Tuesday night.

Massachusetts: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably snow Tuesday night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness; snow or rain Tuesday night; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Fair tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain beginning Tuesday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds over north portion and diminishing northwest or north winds shifting to easterly Tuesday over south portion, and fair weather tonight; Tuesday overcast, probably with snow or rain near Sandy Hook.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Middle Atlantic and rain, possibly beginning as snow, North Atlantic States Monday or Monday night and Tuesday; rain again Thursday or Friday except snow or rain from northern New York to Maine; slowly rising temperature Monday and Tuesday, slightly colder Wednesday, much colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	32	44	Montreal	18	24
Bismarck	8	24	Nantucket	32	32
Boston	30	36	New Orleans.	54	62
Buffalo	20	32	New York	32	34
Calgary	4	22	Norfolk, Va.	32	46
Charleston	44	56	North Platte.	12	42
Chicago	32	32	Philadelphia.	34	42
Cincinnati	28	30	Phoenix,Ariz.	46	56
Denver	20	38	Pittsburgh	30	36
Eastport, Me.	34	36	Portland, Me.	32	32
Hatteras	38	50	Raleigh	32	50
Honolulu,T.H.	76	78	St. Louis	40	40
7 p.m. Jan.29	72	..	St. Paul	28	32
Helena,Mont.	14	26	Salt Lake City	26	28
Huron, S. D.	12	36	San Francisco	42	50
Jacksonville.	52	62	SantaFe,N.M.	20	36
Kansas City.	36	52	Seattle	36	44
Key West	60	68	Tampa	48	64
Los Angeles	48	50	Washington	28	40
Memphis	44	50	Wichita,Kan.	32	56
Miami, Fla.	58	70	Williston,N.D.	10	24

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 30.
B—Maximum Jan. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 2:28 p. m., Tuesday 2:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:25 p. m.

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Interest Begins FEB. 10

Baker to Leave Yale; Successor Is English Author

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30—After teaching the art of the drama at Harvard College for 36 years, and at Yale University for eight more, Prof. George Pierce Baker has resigned, effective July 1. He will then be given the title of "Professor Emeritus" and, if he has his own way, go to China and Japan to see "what on earth some of my students who live there could possibly be doing."

The name "Prof. George Pierce Baker" immediately conjures the picture of the famous "47 Workshop" at Harvard University which he founded and which, as the years passed, developed such glossy experts in drama writing, producing, criticism and stage decoration in the United States as Eugene O'Neill, Phillip Barry, Sidney Howard, Edward Knobloch, Van Wyck Brooks, Kenneth MacGowan, Theresa Helburn, Winthrop Ames, Lee Simonson, Robert Edmond Jones and Rollo Wayne.

For successor to his academic duties Professor Baker and Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, have agreed on Prof. Allardyce Nicoll of the University of London, an author of many standard works in the field of the theater and a foremost associate in the leading theatrical institutions of England. In 1924 he succeeded to the chair of the English Language and Literature held at East London College, University of London, and he has delivered visiting lectureships at Harvard and Chicago Universities.

Professor Baker is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has received the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences for "notable public service," as well as honorary degrees from Williams, Delaware and Allegheny Colleges. Among his books are "The Principles of Argumentation," "The Development of Shakespeare as a Dramatist," and "Dramatic Techniques." He has edited "Some Unpublished Correspondence of David Garrick," "The Correspondence of Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell," and various works relating to the drama. In 1907-08 he was Hyde Lecturer at the Sorbonne.

Music

People's Symphony

The People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Thompson Stone, conductor, gave a concert in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, with this program: Dvořák, Slavonic Dances Nos. 4, 3 and 1; Tchaikovsky, Piano Concerto in B flat minor; Ravel, Introduction and Allegro for harp, strings, flute and clarinet; Tchaikovsky, Italian Caprice. Miss Isabelle Yalkovsky, Schubert Memorial Contest winner, was the pianist, Miss Barbara Whitney the harpist.

Miss Yalkovsky revealed conspicuous virtues and powers as a pianist: a fluent technique, flexible rhythm, a sense of form and a lambent imagination. If the orchestra had been more secure in the accompaniment, the performance would have been even more successful. Miss Whitney played the harp solo part in Ravel's pastel score, dexterously, gently and with imaginative coloring. Both artists were warmly received by an audience of good size.

'LEFT SIDE OF ROAD'; WALKERS ADVISED

"Walk on the left side of the road" is the advice given by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles to pedestrians who must do their walking after dark on rural highways. As the result of 11 fatalities on the state's highways last week, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, in addition to cautioning pedestrians, cited the inadequate illumination of certain highways, either because of defective street lights or automobile headlights.

By walking on the left of the road he said, pedestrians can see the lights of advancing cars and protect themselves if not seen by the driver. Last week's fatality record was two more than in the corresponding period of a year ago. The aggregate for the year to date is 135 as against 132 last year.

B. U. JOURNALISTS COLLECT CLIPPINGS

A collection of valuable clippings on various subjects, from the daily newspapers, have been made into scrapbooks by students of journalism at the Boston University college of business administration during the past six years. The work has been directed by Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department at the school and the collection at present is said to contain 110 books covering every topic of national interest during the past six years.

Professor Center's aim in making this collection is to accumulate a newspaper clipping library similar to those kept by most newspapers, for the use of students in the future. "The clippings in the scrapbooks are divided into four sections: news, features, editorials, cartoons and pictures," he said. "They are arranged in chronological order and indexed, showing the sources and dates on which they were obtained." Prohibition seems to be the most popular topic, he said, with aviation coming next.

JOBLESS ATTENDING LECTURE COURSES

The second week of the series of free coöperative university courses for Boston's unemployed is beginning this afternoon, it was announced from headquarters today. An average of 300 persons is expected to attend each of the first week's classes, while registrations continue to come in from units of the Boston Public Library system.

The work proposed by the committee in charge of recreational programs for these unemployed has an immediate appeal as a project of great value for the present period of unemployment, according to Dr. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the Harvard graduate school of education. Commenting today on the work, he said that it "is also likely to have great permanent value. One of the uses of adversity is the development of programs that are useful also in prosperity," he declared.

Films Not Deluding To Youth, May Says

Reactions of school children to motion pictures were discussed by Dr. Mark A. May of New Haven, secretary of the Institute of Human Relations at Yale University, at a luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Club and the Massachusetts Civic League Saturday. Contrary to the common belief, the school child who frequents the "movies" is not misled into false impressions of such persons as college professors, social reformers, teachers, detectives or policemen, Dr. May pointed out.

The speaker, a member of the Motion Picture Research Council, described a recently completed survey of the motion picture industry for the Payne Fund in New York. This survey, he said, indicated that each American child of school age attends the movies on the average of once each week.

Two groups of children were studied, he said, those who see an average of more than one picture a week, and those who attend once a week or less. While those of the first group had lower deportment, he said, and were less honest, they were more generally unselfish and coöperative.

MUSICALE PRESENTED BY CHORAL SOCIETY

An evening of choral music, early and modern, was presented by the Choral Society of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs Saturday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston. Mr. George Sawyer Dunham conducted the Society's 60-voice choir and Mr. Reginald Boardman accompanied on the piano.

The program was a benefit for the twenty-fifth anniversary fund of the MacDowell colony for artists at Peterborough, N. H. MacDowell's "Cradle Song" and "Hymn of the Pilgrims" were featured. Another noteworthy piece was "Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration," a cantata by Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard University, who was present. After the concert there was a reception in honor of Professor Hill and officers of the MacDowell and other clubs.

ARMY FLIERS TO TELL OF AIR CAMERA WORK

Adventures of exploration and warfare by air will be the subject of four public lectures given at Harvard during the next two months, it was announced at University Hall this morning. These lectures will be given at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration at 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, by four officers of the United States Air Service.

The first lecture "Over two Continents With an Aerial Camera," will be given Feb. 15 at 8 o'clock by Capt. A. W. Stevens, who accompanied Dr. A. H. Rice, director of the institute on an expedition to the interior of Brazil in 1924 and 1925. The remaining lectures will be "The Romance of Military Photography," by Capt. D. M. Reeves, on March 8; "Mapping the Earth From the Air," by Capt. B. C. Hill, March 22, and "From the Log of a Flying Photographer," by Lieut. J. F. Phillips, April 26. All are open to the public free of charge.

BAILEY ELECTED TO BOARD

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Federal Farm Board announced yesterday that the cotton coöperatives had certified the election to the new cotton advisory committee to serve until Dec. 31, 1933, of Mr. Harry L. Bailey of Boston, associated with Wellington Sears Company.

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CLEANING UP AFTER STORM IS UNDER WAY

Relief and Reconstruction Work Begins at Revere and Winthrop

Relief and reconstruction take up their rôle on the skirts of the receding storm that has ravaged the north Atlantic coast, especially that of Massachusetts, for three days.

In Winthrop, which, with Revere, suffered heavily, 300 men, recruited from the unemployed, started work today uncovering the Point Shirley road, which lies buried under four feet of pebbles, dirt and débris. Winthrop, it is reported, may solicit state aid to defray the expenses of keeping its storm workers on the job for the several months deemed essential.

Firemen and policemen are manning rowboats and are carrying supplies, provided by the Revere Visiting Nurses Association, to some 200 men, women and children cut off from the mainland in water-bound cottages in the Beachmont section of Revere. Today the association will direct the delivery of fuel oil, and the Red Cross will supply 100 oil stoves. Gasoline and hand-pumps are operating in Revere and Winthrop, as more than 200 families return and start casting the sea out of their streets and homes.

In Plymouth, cottages on the shore of White Horse Beach, which withstood the first buffetings of the storm and high tides, were probably saved by the veering of the wind into the northwest. In this locale two gangs of men have been clearing away sand obstructions at the mouth of the Eel River and from the outlet of Bartlett Pond. The withdrawal of some 20 coast guardsmen, who had been ordered to stand by for emergencies in the Revere section is interpreted as evidence that the communities have the situation in hand.

The gale-driven tides have wrecked bulkheads, damaged seawalls and docks, have obliterated roads and wrenched the very contours of the coast line out of shape. There is an estimated loss of $1,000,000; some 100 houses have been swept to sea and as a parting sally an outcropping of land at the extremity of Cape Cod was snatched away to give geography a new island.

This island was made by the waters cutting off Monomoy Point, eight miles from Chatham. The channel 600 feet wide which made geography, has turned the Monomoy Point coast guard station into an island outpost.

The Cunard liner Scythia, which docked at East Boston today from Liverpool and Cobh was assisted by the gale to greater than usual speed from the Grand Banks to Massachusetts Bay and reduced engine speed was necessary to avoid arriving in port ahead of time. The steamer brought 208 passengers.

A week's vacation and a free ocean voyage from St. Johns, N. F., to Boston and return was the unexpected gift of the storm to Mr. Martin Burke, veteran pilot at the port of St. Johns, N. F. Mr. Burke boarded the steamer Newfoundland last Friday at the dock in St. Johns, N. F., and piloted the craft to the open sea. The gale made it impossible to put the pilot off on the pilot boat.

Capt A. W. Foxworthy of the Newfoundland invited Mr. Burke to be his guest. Arriving in Boston today, none on board was any more interested in the skyline than Mr. Burke, who was making his first trip to this port in 20 years.

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Moscow Theaters Found Expanding

The theaters of Moscow offer in excess of 200 different plays a week and they are still expanding, Prof. Henry W. L. Dana told Ford Hall Forum last evening. He was discussing "Fifteen Years of Soviet Drama." "Those plays," he said, "are all good art. Many are foreign and very few are propaganda. The Russians will not go to a propaganda play unless it is good art as well.

"Moscow," Professor Dana continued, "is fast becoming the Mecca of theater lovers from all over the world. New York rivals it but 'movies' have so far supplanted legitimate drama there that Moscow now has more dramatic theaters. Since the Russian policy is to give a different play each performance there are many more plays. The Russians are offering all kinds of plays on all kinds of subjects. American scenic designers are trying to reduce the scenery to as few sets as possible, while Russians are encouraged to seek constant variety.

"Under the Tsarist régime," he added, "the Russian theater was very nationalistic. Foreign plays were looked on with suspicion. In the first eight years after the Revolution no fewer than 16 plays of Shakespeare were produced. 'Hamlet' has been offered 20 times and played to full houses all the time. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' Eugene O'Neill's plays, and several other American plays have been acted repeatedly. A Muscovite may witness anything from conservative nineteenth century Russian dramas to the latest presentation of unorthodox acting or the latest foreign 'hit.'"

Trading Post Opened For Attleboro Citizens

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Jan. 30 (AP)—A renovated barn on Newport Avenue here has been opened as the "trading post" where residents may meet to swap what they have for what they want. The Bethany Men's Club of the South Attleboro Congregational Church is sponsoring the project to help the unemployed.

BANK OFFICERS ACQUITTED

Edwin T. McKnight, former president of the closed Medford Trust Company, John E. Eaton Sr., his former law partner and Charles B. Strout, former president of the closed Industrial Bank & Trust Company of the South End were found not guilty today by Judge Frederick B. Greenhalge in a jury-waived session of the Suffolk Superior Court. They were charged with misapplication of the funds of the Industrial Bank & Trust Company.

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COLLEGES TAKE LEADING PART IN RELIEF SERVICE

Returns Show Many Activities Designed to Meet Economic Situation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Unparalleled community relief service is being performed by the colleges of the country in this period of economic difficulty, returns from an inquiry sent to 1500 colleges and universities by Mr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, reveal.

Providing special courses for the unemployed, contributing to local relief funds, cutting tuitions, establishing self-help systems and student loan funds as well as giving college students jobs and providing free entertainment for the poor are among the ways institutions of high learning are performing community service at this time, according to the office of education's compilation.

More than one-third of the college presidents replying reported that some sort of special courses for the unemployed have been provided for graduates or for the community jobless in general. Special courses in prospecting have been arranged by the Montana School of Mines, the College of Puget Sound and the University of Washington while Boston University is catering to the "white collar" unemployed in special classes.

Alumni are allowed to experiment of study without cost in Drexel Institute's laboratories. Several noncoeducational institutions have opened their doors to women students and a number of colleges are sponsoring evening schools, extension classes, commercial classes and part-time day classes.

Payment of tuition is on a more liberal basis than it has ever been. Penn College in Oskaloosa, Iowa, accepted corn, hogs, poultry and sheep as tuition this year. Findlay College, Findlay, Ohio, deferred tuition payments as long as four years in several instances. Colorado State forfeited collection of approximately $40,000 this year to provide tuition-free courses.

A greater number of free scholarships and fellowships have been granted to financially embarrassed students this year. Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., offered scholarships valued at $90,000 this year and Temple University, Philadelphia, granted more than 900 full and about 200 half scholarships. Dakota Wesleyan University reports a 10 per cent "scholarship enrollment."

Massachusetts Institute of Technology has been providing jobs at $15 a week to graduates. At Western Illinois State Teachers' College $300 was allotted to an unemployment committee of the faculty to employ needy students at 30 cents an hour. Baylor College for Women, Belton, Texas, provided student work at a cost of more than $30,000.

The College of the Ozarks, New Mexico Military Institute, Intermountain Union College and Houghton College are included in a group advancing construction programs to provide jobs for students and to take advantage of low building rates. Records also show aid to the destitute by various other universities and colleges.

CHURCH COLLECTION TO AID UNEMPLOYED

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—To historic old Trinity Church at the head of Wall Street, parishioners yesterday brought gifts of old silver, platinum and gold, which are to be sold for the benefit of the unemployed.

Rings, watches, and gold pencils were dropped into the collection plates. Into large wicker baskets near the entrance went old-fashioned and tarnished salt shakers, napkin rings, sugar bowls, toilet articles, picture frames, and one chafing dish.

The Rev. Frederick S. Fleming, who recently became rector, urged the congregation to offer prayers as well as donations for the unemployed.

Dublin Vote Means End of Oath to King

(Continued from Page 1)

found and is all the more urgent as Mr. Norton himself is secretary of the Post Office Workers Union.

Meanwhile, however, there are indications that Mr. de Valera does not want to push his policy to the bitter end either at home or in relations with Britain. As to the latter, however, he hinted during the election campaign that he would regard success at the polls as a mandate for abolishing the office of Governor-General. This, together with the fact that the oath of allegiance will disappear in April, means a delicate situation is bound to occur apart from the land annuity dispute, which started last June.

But asked after the declaration at the polls whether the Irish Free State would remain in the British Commonwealth, Mr. de Valera replied he "would sacrifice much for a united Ireland." He added he had no intention of "coercing" Ulster to join the Free State.

The expectation therefore is that he will try to drive a bargain with Britain on the basis of some kind of loose union between the two islands in return for abolition of partition between the 26 counties of the south and the six Ulster counties. He, himself, said nothing during the election about making Ireland a republic.

As to home politics Mr. de Valera this week-end announced his intention of trying to make the Free State "reasonably self-supporting." He is also in favor of disbanding the present Senate and constituting a new smaller second chamber in which economic and other interests will be specifically represented. Mr. de Valera also wants to reduce the size of the Dail for motives of economy.

Analysis of the votes cast at the election shows that Mr. de Valera increased the number of first preferences from 52 to 56 per cent and seats from 72 to 77 in a house of 153. In fact the result is almost an exact reflection as far as Fianna Fail and the other larger parties are concerned of the change in public opinion.

Loyalists of Ulster Firm Against Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELFAST, Jan. 30—Protestant loyalists of northern Ireland are unitedly firm in their determination not to participate either in an all-Irish republic or any kind of union with the south under control of an all-Irish Parliament at Dublin. Such is the dominant sentiment here now that Mr. Eamon de Valera has won another term with an increased majority in the Free State Dail.

Lord Craigavon, Ulster's premier, questioned as to the result of the Free State election, declined comment except to say, "I have said over and over again that we stand firm for the British Empire and no force of arms would alter us. I have never said we are prepared to fight, for the simple reason that I do not believe there is any fighting to be done." All of the leading Ulster loyalists take the same line.

Mr. de Valera's success is expected to close up the ranks of the Ulster unionists. Already there is a revival of the old cry "no surrender" and talk of a general election for Ulster with the main issue the maintenance of the present status of the six counties as an integral part.

Dean Urges Study Of Social Science

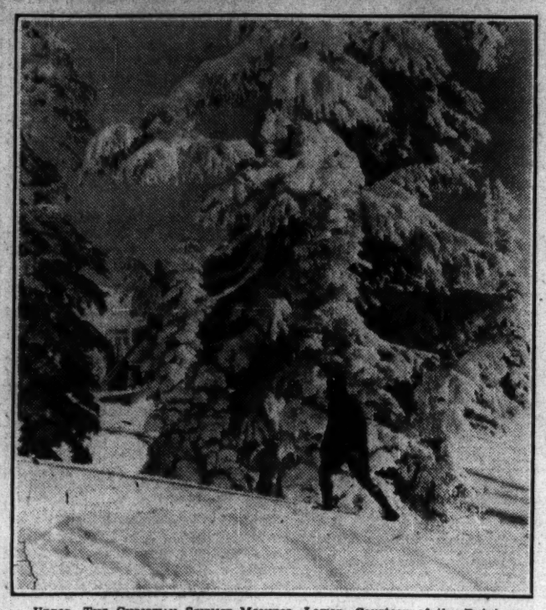
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Educational institutions are spending too much time encouraging scientific development and too little in the promotion of social sciences, Dr. E. George Payne, assistant dean of education at New York University, said Jan. 28.

Discussing education in relation to economic deflation, Dr. Payne held that while civilization had advanced, social relations had remained stagnant. Quoting figures to show "the enormous improvement of the technological situation," he declared that if there was a return to the condition of 1929, employment could be found on only 55 per cent of the jobless.

"The kind of education that was good for us is not adequate for our children," Dr. Payne declared. "Our economic order has changed and it is necessary to change our social conditions to meet the demands of our civilization."

Skiers 'Take Off' From Lodge Roof at Rainier



Upper—The Christian Science Monitor. Lower—Courtesy of the Rainier National Park Company

SNOW PAINTS PARADISE VALLEY

'Snow-Go' Plow Opens Slopes Of Rainier for Winter Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Miles of unobstructed terrain of clean, white snow above the timber line in Rainier National Park, just made for flying ski runs, are now accessible by the use of a big "snow-go" which keeps the road open to within a half-hour hike of Paradise Inn.

Since this rotary plow was installed last year by National Park authorities, winter sports patronage has more than doubled. Until then automobiles could only go as far as Longmire and those who wished to enjoy the superb skiing of the higher levels had to hike six miles to Paradise Valley.

Now the big Inn at Paradise, although buried under heavy mountain snows so that visitors make their entrance by sliding down and into windows of the upper stories, is the headquarters for skiing parties from all over the Northwest. No one comes to the Inn who does not come seriously to ski. Bridge and dancing are almost unknown in the great lobby. Flood lights make evening skiing possible, but the general rule is "early to bed" for those who have skied all day.

The facilities for skiing are almost perfect. Snow lasts from December to June, with unobstructed cross-country ski lanes and natural ski jumps for the skilled sportsmen and natural slopes of all degrees near the Inn for the beginners. Visitors range from Norwegian professionals to boys and girls just learning.

It is quite unlike the ski tournaments in the Cascades, which have become so popular within the past few years which attract many thousands of visitors to watch the skilled ski jumpers. There are no artificial jumps at Paradise, and no spectators, for all are there to ski; not only for the exhilarating slide down slope, but the uphill and down of the cross-country run.

Not only the Inn, but the cottages near by are rented, the occupants of which must slide down into the buried cabins. The Inn at Longmire accommodates those less intrepid on skis, many who enjoy the long tobbogan slide, and those who go just to enjoy the grandeur of the mountain scenery. Where visiting Mt. Rainier was once a summer trip, it is now a winter sport, not only for local people, but for winter vacationists.

Last year a winter sports carnival put on by the Seattle Junior Chamber of Commerce to celebrate the opening of the road by the "snow-go" drew a crowd of 1700 people. This year the carnival will be repeated and indications are that there will be double the crowd.

Hoover Survey Sees Education at Crossroads

(Continued from Page 1)

local communities, and assure a minimum standard of education for every child."

In a summary prepared by Professor Mort, it is indicated that since 1920 revolutionary changes have taken place in the financing of schools by the states. The result was a reversal of the trend in the proportion of the costs of education provided from state funds.

From 1890 until 1920, the trend of the proportion provided by the state was downward. From 1920 until 1925, the downward trend was arrested and remained even. From 1925 to the present, the trend was distinctly upward.

This means that localities in general have been staggering under the burden of incidental cost of living and that education has been relegated into the background.

There is a widespread need for improvement of method, the report says, of assessing local property in those states using both state and local support for financing the minimum educational program, for "adequate equalization of assessments among districts by some central authority and for obtaining by central authority dependable data showing the proportion of its true value at which property is assessed in the various districts."

On the other hand, there is no need for a dependent system of control and support of schools, it holds "Developments during the last few years have indicated that the problems of support and control may be considered fairly independently," it says. "This separate consideration is facilitated by the methods of organizing state school support which have been developed during the past decade."

According to the report, half of the states obtain 90 per cent or more of their support from a general property tax. Five-sixths of the states receive 80 per cent or more of the support for education from the property tax.

This indicates, it says, that the property tax is overburdened, and that local educational efficiency is considerably handicapped.

Budgetary control, safeguarding of diversion of state funds, establishment of a rigid minimum educational requirement for every child, a set-up of a plan to fix disbursements by the state for education, proper consideration of variation in the size of each school according to its respective needs, consideration also of higher costs of high schools, of nonresident tuition, of transportation and the rehousing of rural schools, of the cost of living and capital outlay are among the "important needs" mentioned in the report.

Canadian Railways Announce Pay Cuts

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 30 (AP)—Formal notice of a 20 per cent cut in the basic rate of wages was served over the week-end by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways to their engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, yardmen and telegraphers, constituting the "running trades."

The union men affected number 26,000, scattered through every province of Canada. The notice stated the new rate would become effective March 3. The basic rate is the rate paid the men up to Dec. 31, 1931. Between Dec. 31, 1931, and Feb. 1, 1933, the men had accepted a temporary deduction of 10 per cent.

Decision as to whether or not the cut will be accepted will be reached by the local unions of the running tradesmen who will inform their general chairmen. It is expected that about Feb. 20 there will be another gathering of union heads here when the verdict of the locals will be known.

Personages in European News

★ ★ ★

Wells Writing 'Anticipatory History'; Martin Made Journal Truly European

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

To visit H. G. Wells in his French home near Grasse, where grow the fields of flowers which are sent in concentrated essence to every country of the globe, is an exhilarating experience. He lives not far from the blue Mediterranean, in a little village half way up the inside of a cup formed by a ring of mountains; and one climbs innumerable steps, terrace above terrace, to reach the porch from which one looks out on the olive-covered slopes.

From this center he radiates in all directions, returning like a bee laden with pollen to the hive. With his keen mentality he seizes the essential phenomena of the modern world; and it is to his own times that he delivers his message. "I am a journalist," he is fond of repeating.

At present he has much to say of immediate value on the situation produced by our own foolish reluctance to break the narrow nationalisms which are no longer big enough as economic units. Will we escape war? Shall we have the wit to make peace—true and effective peace—in time? These are the questions which he, like all of us who give any thought to the international problems, is asking with a poignant interest.

I am not, I trust, betraying any confidence in saying that, after expressing his views in addresses, broadcast talks, articles, and pamphlets, he is now engaged in putting them in the form of fiction, or perhaps I should say of "anticipatory history." Placing himself somewhere in the future, he looks back on years that are yet to come, and describes events which may yet be averted. It is highly important that we should realize what may happen unless we resolve otherwise. We are entering the most critical postwar period, and everything will depend on whether we are wise—not at some more or less remote date—but now.

Will Italy respond to French overtures? The appointment of Henri de Jouvenel as Ambassador to Rome undoubtedly raises fresh hopes. I remember a number of years ago M. de Jouvenel, then chief editor of the Matin, invited me and a few of my colleagues to a series of conferences for the purpose of drawing up a plan for the propagation of peace ideas and of universal friendly relations.

He was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic advocates of the League of Nations. At Geneva he represented France, and showed himself to be, in the full sense of the word, a pacifist. When he left the Matin he founded the Revue des Vivants, where his brilliant pen was employed in the cause of European federation. In the midst of his many occupations he has found time to serve as Education Minister, and as Special Commissioner in Syria.

His appointment to Rome raises the question of whether it is desirable to send politicians as Ambassadors to foreign countries. There is indeed a law on "parliamentary incompatibilities," which limits special appointments of this kind to six months. By the middle of this year, M. de Jouvenel will have to choose between his seat in the Senate and his post at Rome. But by that time he will see whether he is likely to succeed in his mission or not.

Patience as well as intelligence will be needed to bring France and Italy together. His task calls not only for high qualities of idealism but a sure sense of realities. The experiment now being made is deeply interesting, and its success or failure will be unusually significant.

No newspaper man who concerns himself with European politics can remain indifferent to the resignation of William Martin from the Journal de Genève. A chair of history at Zurich was offered to him, and, although it must have cost him a good deal to abandon his journalistic desk, he felt obliged to accept. That journalistic desk at Geneva has helped to make history. If there is one newspaper in Europe which deserves to be called truly European, it is the Journal de Genève; and this unique potion has been established for it entirely by the daily article of William Martin.

Apart from those two columns on the front page to which his initials were appended, the newspaper, though well produced and competent in every department, would have been little more than an ordinary little local sheet. But day by day he treated, with a mastery that won the admiration, not only of those who shared his views, but of those who opposed his opinions, the many problems that affect the continent—and therefore the world at large.

I do not know for how many years it has been my daily habit first to turn to his article; nor how many thousands of articles of his I must have read invariably with profit. Never did he fail to be illuminating. Always did he find and elaborate a new point. It did not much matter whether one agreed with him or not. Frequently I found myself in disagreement, but it was perhaps on these occasions that I found him most helpful. He stimulated thought. His were no banal and conventional editorials which could be "taken as read." They were informed with ideas.

Naturally, in order to express himself thus, it was necessary that he should have perfect freedom; and it was this entire independence that gave his writings their exceptional value. I understand that he will continue to contribute fairly often, and that though it will be hard to replace him, he will have a worthy successor.

ARGENTINE GRAIN SURPLUS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—Exportable surpluses of grain were estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday as follows: wheat 3,662,743 tons, linseed 1,033,573 tons and maize 270,914 tons. January grain shipments to date totaled: wheat 337,816 tons, linseed 175,740 tons, and maize 312,794 tons.

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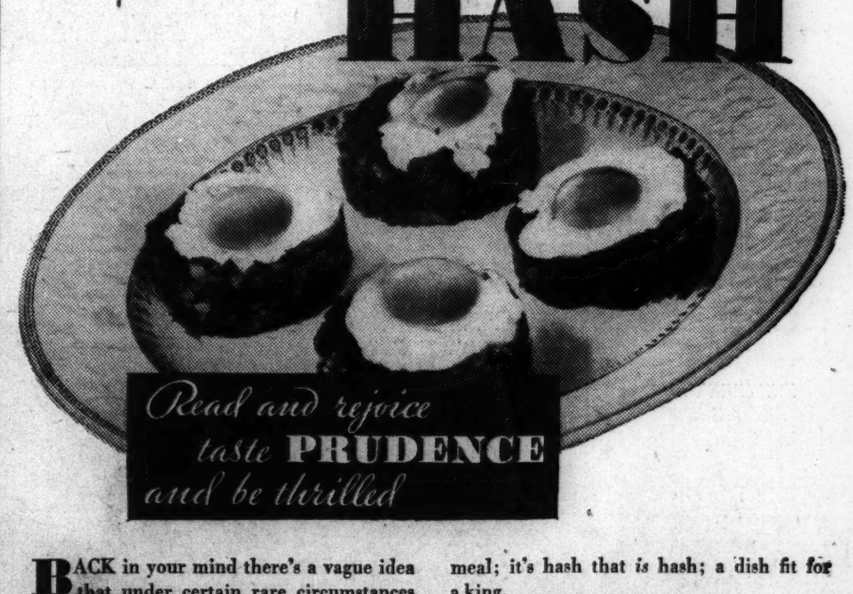

Read and rejoice taste PRUDENCE and be thrilled

BACK in your mind there's a vague idea that under certain rare circumstances hash can be a glorious dish, but somehow you don't trust it, as a rule; fear it's made of scraps; sort of thrown together anyhow.

Well then, here is how Prudence Corned Beef Hash is made, by an old New England recipe in a spotless New England kitchen. Only young, tender beef is used; an exact proportion of lean and fat meat; no scraps, no skin, no gristle.

After the meat is boiled and cooled, it is removed from the pot and the fat skimmed off the water. Then, in this same savory water, carefully selected white, mealy potatoes are boiled. Mighty few housewives today would take such trouble; not to speak of a big meat factory.

Prudence Hash is a delicious, wholesome, hearty meal; it's hash that *is* hash; a dish fit for a king.

It is all ready to heat and eat. Just open the can and brown the hash in a frying pan for three minutes. And, Prudence is a true economy; costs six cents for a man's-size serving.

You'll find it hard to *keep* Prudence Corned Beef Hash in the house for an emergency—once you serve it, your entire family will want it frequently. But, Prudence is easy to buy—at just about every good grocery store.

If you really want to get over your distrust of hash, make sure that it's *Prudence* you buy.

MONITOR READERS: *If your grocer does not have Prudence Hash in stock, send us his name and 10 cents and we will mail you a single-portion tin.*

BOSTON FOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY . BOSTON

PRUDENCE Ready to Brown CORNED BEEF HASH

P.S. Add to the emergency shelf in your pantry a few cans of Prudence Beef Stew and Prudence Lamb Stew. They are mighty good.

BOZEMAN AND COCHRAN TIED

World's Professional Three-Cushion Billiard Tourney Nearing End

THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Player	Won	Lost	HR.	BG.
J. N. Bozeman Jr.	5	1	9	37
Welker Cochran	5	1	9	39
A. H. Kieckhefer	4	2	8	49
J. M. Layton	4	2	11	35
A. J. Thurnblad	4	4	10	43
T. S. Denton	3	4	9	40
C. L. Jackson	3	4	9	39
F. S. Scoville	3	5	6	46
A. K. Hall	2	6	7	44
Otto Reiselt	2	6	8	62

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 30—As the third week of the race for the world's professional championship at three-cushion billiards opened here today, the two Pacific coast entries were still in the lead. With only three games yet to play, J. N. Bozeman Jr. of Vallejo, Calif., and Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., showed five victories and one defeat each, a full game ahead of their closest rivals.

Bozeman advanced to the first-place tie by defeating C. L. Jackson of Detroit, who shared the spotlight in the first week of the tourney. The score was 50 to 21 in 38 innings. Shooting with his characteristic boldness, Bozeman took the advantage and held it after the ninth frame, chiefly by three runs of 5 and one of 6. The score by innings:

Bozeman—3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 1 5 1 0 0 0 2 3 1 6 1 1 0 2 4. Total—50. Innings—38. High Run—6.

Jackson—0 0 0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0. Total—21. Innings—37. High Run—4.

A. J. Thurnblad of Chicago scored his fourth victory, 50 to 24, over F. S. Scoville of Buffalo in 57 innings. Thurnblad, the champion in 1931, has little chance to place among the first four, as he lost four games and only one remains for him to place. The score by innings:

Thurnblad—4 0 0 0f 0 3 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 2 1 2 0 3 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 3 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 1. Total—50. Innings—51. High run—4. Foul—1, one off for shooting wrong ball.

Scoville—2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0f 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1 0 0. Total—24. Innings—50. High run—5. Foul—1, one off shooting cue ball off table.

A. K. Hall of Chicago, runnerup for the title two years ago, won his second victory in eight games at the expense of Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion, 50 to 47, in 57 innings. The contest started fast, and both players made runs of 5 and 6 midway in the battle, but it dragged out toward the end. The score by innings:

Hall—1 4 2 0 1 1 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 0 2 1 1 0 5 0 6 0 0 1 3 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1. Total—50. Innings—57. High run—6.

Reiselt—0 1 1 4 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 4 1 0 1 6 0 0 3 0 0 3 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2. Total—47. Innings—56. High run—6. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

ARROWS INCREASE LEAD OF STANDING

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	13	6	7	69	50	32
Providence	12	3	9	58	52	27
Boston	11	4	7	66	44	26
New Haven	9	3	10	49	59	21
Quebec	6	2	18	51	88	14

RESULT JAN. 28

Philadelphia 5, Quebec 1.

RESULT JAN. 29

New Haven 5, Quebec 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30—For the second time in four days, the Philadelphia Arrows easily defeated the Quebec Beavers in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena Saturday night, 5 to 1. By the victory the Philadelphia team boosted its first-place lead to five points over Providence.

PHILADELPHIA — QUEBEC
Hudson, Runge, lw — rw, McIntyre, Toupin, Ward
Conn, Runge, Anderson, c — c, Giroux, Lowrey, Dube
Phillips, Boyd, rw — lw, McCabe, McCartney, Armand
Desmarais, Peters, ld..rd, Arnott, Molyneaux
McGoldrick, Nichols, rd..ld, Callighen, Frew
Cude, g — g, Lamontague

Score—Philadelphia 5, Quebec 1. Goals—Conn 2, Hudson, Nichols, Boyd for Philadelphia; Lowrey for Quebec. Assists—Runge 2, Conn, Anderson, Nichols for Philadelphia; Arnott for Quebec. Officials—W. J. Stewart, Boston, and Stevenson, Philadelphia. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Taking a two-goal lead in the first period which was never threatened, New Haven easily defeated Quebec, 5 to 3, last night in a Canadian-American Hockey League game. Regan, who was credited with two goals and an assist, and Keating, who scored one goal and was given two assists, were the outstanding stars of the game. The summary:

NEW HAVEN — QUEBEC
Convey, lw — rw, McIntyre
Keating, c — c, Giroux
Kuhn, rw — lw, McCabe
Speyer, ld — rd, Arnott
Regan, rd — ld, Callighen
Roberts, g — g, Lamontagne

Alternates—Wilson, Collings, Jackson, Burmister, Paddon, Picketts, Pringle, Radley for New Haven; Ward, Toupin, Dube, Lowrey, Armand, McCartney, Molyneaux, Frew for Quebec.

Score—New Haven 5, Quebec 3. Goals—Regan 2, Keating, Convey, Paddon for New Haven; Molyneaux, Giroux, Callighen for Quebec. Assists—Keating 2, Regan, Paddon, Burmister, Kuhn, Convey for New Haven; McIntyre, Toupin for Quebec. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and N. N. Shay, New Haven. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TWO NEW TRACK RECORDS

Three New England A. A. A. U. indoor track and field championship titles were decided at the William C. Prout Memorial Games held at the Boston Garden, Saturday night. Elmer D. Mackenzie of Northeastern University won the 45-meter hurdles in 6 2-5s., J. Carey of Boston College won the 300-meter dash in 37 4-5s., and Alan Swartz of Brookline High School won the running high jump at 6ft. 2½in. The times made in the hurdles and dash were new records as it was the first time the events had been held in meters instead of yards.

OTTAWA SHAMROCKS WIN

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Shamrocks of Ottawa, Can., made a clean sweep of the hockey series here by taking the final game from the Lake Placid Athletic Club Saturday by a score of 6 to 5. The Shamrocks won last night's game, 7 to 3. In a desperate effort, Lake Placid threatened to tie the score near the end of the game when Moreau and Ryan made goals within the final 60 seconds. The work of Marshall, Shamrock goalie, was outstanding for the Canadians.

OBEAR ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 30—Davison Obear was elected president of the St. Louis District Tennis Association here, succeeding Karl H. Hodge. Mr. Obear is a member of the executive committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULTS

Annapolis 1379, Maryland 1359.
St. John's 1199, Cooper Union 1149.

Schroeder Takes 10,000-Meter Race

By the Associated Press

OSLO, Norw., Jan. 30—Eddie Schroeder of Chicago outskated Norway's best at 10,000 meters yesterday and hung up his second victory of the international ice tournament here. He won the event in 18m. 1.8s., and defeated, among others, Ivar Ballangrud, Norwegian champion, who was second in 18m. 7.7s. Valentine Bialis of Lake Placid, N. Y., was third in 18m. 20s., and Hans Engnestangen of Norway, fourth.

Engnestangen, who accounted for the 500-meter event Friday, won the 1500-meter with Schroeder second and Ballangrud third. Engnestangen was timed in 2m. 23.2s., Schroeder in 2m. 24.3s.

Norway was leading in points at the end of the second day of the competition, 57½ to 88½. Scoring is under the cross-country system, with one point for first place, two for second, etc.

CRAWFORD RETAINS AUSTRALIAN TITLE

MELBOURNE, Vic., Jan. 30 (AP)—(AP)—John C. Crawford today retained his Australian lawn tennis singles championship as he defeated Keith E. Gledhill, eighth ranking player of the United States, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2 in the finals.

Gledhill returned to the courts with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., with whom he holds the American doubles championship, to defeat Crawford and E. F. Moon, the Australian pair, in the finals of that division of play 6—4, 10—8, 6—2.

It was the third straight championship for Crawford, the first time any player has won the title three times in succession in the long history of the event, going back to 1905. J. O. Anderson was the only player who previously had won the title three times, but there was a break in his string of victories.

SAVELL FEATURES ELI TANK VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30—Walter L. Savell Jr. '34S of Yale University, broke the intercollegiate record in the 200-yard breaststroke swim here Saturday being clocked at 2m. 31s., as the Eli defeated University of Pennsylvania in an Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association meet, 53 to 18. John A. Schmieler '33 of the University of Michigan held the former record at 2m. 31 2-5s. Pennsylvania walked away with the water polo game by the score of 24 to 3. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by D. L. Livingston '35S, Yale; G. F. Groff '35, Penn., second; Robert Sewell Jr. '35, Penn., third. Time—24 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by G. F. Groff '35, Penn.; J. D. Creighton '35S, Yale, second; J. S. Lee '35S, Yale, third. Time—56 4-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by A. T. Hapke 3d '33, Yale; Wilson, Yale, second; M. F. Smith '35, Penn., third. Time—2m. 20 1-5s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; H. U. Strong Jr. '33, Penn., second; W. J. Champion Jr. '33, Yale, third. Time—5m. 14 2-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by C. F. Pierson '34, Yale; R. G. Anderson '33, Yale, second; J. A. Hanff Jr. '34, Penn., third. Time—1m. 46 4-5s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by W. L. Savell Jr. '34S, Yale; G. S. Allyn Jr. '33, Penn., second; Brown, Yale, third. Time—2m. 31s.

Fancy Dive—Won by S. N. Loud '34, Yale; W. D. Hosford Jr. '35, Yale, second; B. E. Eynon '34, Penn., third. Winner's points—84.45.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale (H. B. Bishop '35, R. F. Corroon '35, Charles Harding 3d '35, King); Penn. (J. H. Smith '35, M. F. Smith '35, Robert Sewell Jr. '35, G. F. Groff '35), second. Time—3m. 47s.

LEADERSHIP TAKEN BY TORONTO SEXTET

CANADIAN SENIOR INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY SERIES

Team	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	1	8	5	5
McGill	1	0	1	7	3	3
Montreal	0	3	0	4	11	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 30—University of Toronto went into the leadership of the Canadian senior intercollegiate hockey series on Saturday night when it defeated University of Montreal by 4 to 2. It was the second victory for Toronto over Montreal this season, and, as the leaders play McGill here tonight, the championship will be practically decided by that game. McGill has already defeated Montreal once and tied Toronto in the latter city. The summary:

TORONTO — MONTREAL
Hendry, Ferguson, lw — rw, Gagne, Jarry, Fabien
Fullerton, Cunningham, Brant, c — c, Dube, A. Berthiaume
McPherson, Bennett, rw..lw, Walker, Gagnon
Smillie, ld — rd, C. Berthiaume
Dewar, rd — ld, Elie
Shipp, g — g, Martel

Score—Toronto 4, Montreal 2. Goals—Cunningham 2, Bennett and McPherson for Toronto; Elie 2 for Montreal. Assists—Brant 2, Fullerton and Bennett for Toronto. Referee—L. Heffernan, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HARRY F. WOLF TRIUMPHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. Y., Jan. 30—Harry F. Wolf of Montclair and the New York Athletic Club the United States champion, preserved his record of not being defeated this season, by winning the New Jersey championship yesterday, for the second year, on the courts of the Short Hills Club. Frank R. Hanson Jr. of the Columbia University Club was his opponent in the final round yesterday and this came as a considerable surprise, as he had to defeat his clubmate, Edward G. McLaughlin, in the semifinals to attain that position, and the latter ranks third in the United States list, while Hanson was unranked last year. Hanson put up a good battle all the way through the tournament and made a fine fight against the champion, though he still lacks the extra touch needed for a champion. He lost to Wolfe 15—1, 15—4, 15—9.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	4	0	1	13	8	8
Kansas City	2	0	3	11	11	4
St. Louis	1	0	4	6	13	2
Wichita	1	0	0	4	2	2

RESULT JAN. 27

Tulsa 3, Kansas City 1.

RESULT JAN. 29

Tulsa 3, St. Louis 2, overtime.

SOUTHARD BOBSLEIGH WINS

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 30 (AP)—Driving the Seiberling kids of Saranac Lake, William Southard won the four-man novice bobsleigh races on the Olympic run in 3m. 56.52s. Races were from Whiteface corner, the mile mark, on Mt. Van Hoevenberg. The races were run off in a driving blizzard, but the course was as fast as at any time this season. Three heats were run.

TWO WOMEN TIE AT GOLF

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 30 (AP)—Two Westerners, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City and Mrs. Estelle Drennan of Tulsa, Okla., found the weather and the Gulf course to their liking here yesterday and shot identical rounds, 44—44—88, to tie for medalist honors in the annual Miami-Biltmore women's tournament.

SHIELDS WINS INDOOR TITLE

Defeats Hall in Canadian Tennis—Doubles to Hall and Rainville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 30—Francis X. Shields of New York took the Canadian indoor tennis championship away from J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., by defeating last year's champion in straight sets in the final on Saturday, at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club, but Hall captured some of the spoils of the tournament as he and Marcel Rainville, local Davis Cup player, teamed up shortly afterward to defeat Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr., of New York for the doubles title in a brilliantly played and closely contested five-set final.

Shields played his best tennis of the week against Hall, while the latter was not in the same form as some of his earlier matches. The winner drove relentlessly, covered the court with great agility and his placements were accurate, but Hall was erratic and had far more than the usual number of nets chalked up against him. Hall played his best of the match in the second set, but Shields' tactics were too good for him and in the third set there was little doubt as to the outcome.

Both Shields and Hall played excellent tennis in the doubles final and Rainville's superiority over Burns made the difference between the two pairs. Burns was at his best in the second set and Shields was also on the top of his form and they won easily. The ultimate winners took the third and dropped the fourth set after a stirring battle, but in the fifth Hall and Rainville, after an even start, broke through both services to take the lead and won out on their own. The summary:

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Final Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and Marcel Rainville, Montreal, defeated Francis X. Shields and Edward W. Burns Jr., New York, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

YALE CLIMBS INTO FIRST PLACE TIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 30—Yale varsity basketball team climbed into a four-way tie for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League here saturday night by defeating Cornell University, 31 to 24. Capt. R. D. O'Connell '33 with 11 points and E. H. Nikkel '34, who collected nine points, led the Yale floor attack. The half ended with the Eli leading, 18 to 11. The summary:

YALE — CORNELL
Nikkel, lf — rg, Houck
Elliott, rf — lg, Lipinski
O'Connell, c — c, Voelker, McGraw
Miles, lg — rf, McGraw, Hatkoff
Glick, Reese, rg — lf, Ferraro, Williams

Score—Yale 31, Cornell 24. Goals from floor—O'Connell 5, Nikkel 3, Elliott 2, Miles, Glick for Yale; McGraw 3, Hatkoff 2, Lipinski, Houck for Cornell. Goals from foul—Nikkel 3, Elliott 2, O'Connell, Glick for Yale; McGraw 4, Hatkoff 2, Lipinski 2, Ferraro, Voelker for Cornell. Referee—Degman. Umpires—Carroll and Brennan.

TEAM TITLE GOES TO N. Y. A. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—New York Athletic Club recaptured the Metropolitan indoor team track championship on Saturday, after a lapse of several years, when New York University reigned supreme, when the annual event was held at the One Hundred and Second Engineers Armory. The Winged Foot representatives won five of the ten events, for a total of 43 points, while New York University scored only 17½ points. The individual performer was Frank T. Nordell '33, New York University, who won the 1000-meter run, then came back to take the 1500-meter run, which he won last year. This composed 10 of the points for his team. One record was made, when Ed Siegel of the Swedish American Athletic Club broke a world record in the 60-meter dash, running the distance in 7.1 seconds, a tenth of a second under the present record. He has also an unofficial record of seven seconds, but this has not yet been accepted.

EASTERN I. B. L. TO OPERATE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Despite decreased athletic revenues, the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League has decided to operate next season. This decision, reached at a meeting of representatives of Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania here yesterday, set at rest reports that the league would abandon its 1933 schedule. These reports became current after Cornell recently announced cancellation of its winter and spring athletic schedules with the single exception of basketball. Cornell, however, will retain its membership in the baseball league and its league dates for 1933 as well, pending developments in the athletic situation at Ithaca. Some observers expected the Cornell players themselves, with faculty approval, would make the necessary arrangements.

ONE NEW SWIMMING TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 30—Three New England A. A. A. U. senior swimming championship titles were decided at the Worcester Boys' Club here Saturday night. Basil Francis of Worcester Academy, but representing the Boston Swimming Association, won the 220-yard breaststroke title in the record time of 2m. 56⅘s., Mortimer Silverman of Boston University finishing second, and Frank Tiunas, Worcester B. C., third. Gordon Connolly of the Boston Swimming Association won the 50-yard freestyle title in 24⅘s., and Judy Fowler of the Worcester Women's S. A. won the women's 100-yard breaststroke title in 1m. 27⅗s.

FESLER VISITS HARVARD

Although no official announcement has been forthcoming, Harvard may employ outside aid for Eddie Casey in football. A visit to Harvard Saturday by Wesley E. Fesler '31, Ohio State football, basketball and baseball star, for a conference with W. J. Bingham, athletic director, has given impetus to the rumor that he may become assistant to Casey and also handle basketball or baseball. Fesler played at end and in the backfield for Ohio State and earned nation-wide reputation as an athlete. He returned to Columbus, Ohio, shortly after inspecting Harvard's athletic plant.

BO'NESS WINS REPLAY

GLASGOW, Jan. 30 (AP)—Bo'ness defeated Stranraer 3 to 0 Saturday in a replay of the first round of the Scottish Cup. Bo'ness will meet Dundee in the second round, Feb. 4.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Rensselaer P. I. 54, Union 17.
Rider 33, Fordham 26.
Springfield 60, Worcester P. I. 17.
Yale 53, Pennsylvania 18.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 13½, Westwood 1.
110th Inf. (Md) 13, Penn. M. C. 5½.
West Point 13, Squadron A (N. Y.) 8.
Yale 22½, Chicago R. & D. 3.

PORTUGAL WINS 1 TO 0

LISBON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Portugal defeated Hungary, 1 to 0, in an association football game here yesterday.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Bates 4, New Hampshire 1.
West Point 6, Morristown M. C. 4.

Dixon and Rawlins Win Racquets Title

W. Palmer Dixon and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., of New York, former Harvard University squash racquets stars, took Stanley W. Pearson and William C. Wright Jr., of Philadelphia, off their throne as United States doubles racquets champions at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club Sunday, winning the final at 10—15, 15—10, 9—15, 15—18, 15—7.

The new champions, playing together for the first time in a national racquets tournament, made up deficits in both the fourth and fifth games. Pearson and Wright were leading 3—0 in the fourth and 6—0 in the fifth and deciding games, only to bow to low and hard volleys of the Dixon-Rawlins combination.

In the semifinal-round matches on Saturday Pearson and Wright advanced through a straight-game victory over Charles Devens, New York Yankee pitcher, and Henry C Clark of Boston, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8, and Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer of New York, bowed to Dixon and Rawlins at 15—12, 10—15, 8—15, 15—8, 15—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES DOUBLES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semifinal Round

Stanley W. Pearson and William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Charles Devens and Henry C. Clark, Boston, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8.

W. Palmer Dixon and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, 15—12, 10—15, 8—15, 15—8, 15—5.

Final Round

W. Palmer Dixon and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York, defeated Stanley W. Pearson and William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, 10—15, 15—10, 9—15, 15—8, 15—7.

QUEEN'S REGISTERS FIRST TRIUMPH, 21-18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 30—Queen's University won its first game in the senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball series and Toronto lost its second on successive nights when the locals scored a 21-to-18 victory on Saturday. The game was close throughout and the score seesawed most of the way although Queen's led most of the way. The winners were ahead at half time by 11 to 10. The summary:

QUEEN'S — TORONTO
Hallett, lf — rg, Snyderman
McMahon, rf — lg, Wood
Newman, c — c, Ford
McLaughlin, lg — rf, Allison
Bews, rg — lf, Collins

Score—Queen's 21, Toronto 18. Goals from floor—Bews 4, Newman 2, McMahon, McLaughlin, Rooke for Queen's; Allison 4, Wagman 3, Gold for Toronto. Goals from foul—Bews, Newman, McLaughlin for Queen's; Snyderman, Allison for Toronto. Spares—Rooke, Brown, Carter for Queen's; Wagman, Gold, Kaplan for Toronto. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Adrian 32, St. John's (Ohio) 22.
Annapolis 53, Maryland 21.
Ashland 55, Capital 26.
Buena Vista 37, Upper Iowa 18.
Bradley Tech 23, Augustana 17.
Brigham Young 59, Utah State 44.
Butler 26, Oklahoma Aggies 21.
Carroll 32, Beloit 22.
Case 27, Oberlin 21.
Charleston 41, De Kalb 38.
Chattanooga 37, West Kentucky 32.
Coe 33, Ripon 18.
Colgate 38, Fordham 33.
Columbia 23, Parsons 19.
Drake 30, Grinnell 15.
Duke 41, Virginia M. I. 20.
Earlham 36, Dayton 18.
Fort Hays State 37, Emporia 29.
Georgia Tech 26, Georgia 16.
Hanover 37, Joliet J. C. 23.
Indiana Central 67, Huntington 20.
Ithaca 38, E. Stroudsburg T. 37.
John Carroll 34, Fenn College 27.
Kansas State 33, Iowa State 23.
Kentucky 44, Tennessee 23.
Loyola 33, Franklin 28.
Marshall 52, Salem 35.
Michigan State 63, Meiji 15.
Mississippi C. 42, Southwestern 28.
N. D. State 36, South Dakota 27.
Newberry 46, The Citadel 24.
N. Y. Aggies 27, Alumni 26.
Otterbein 46, Ohio Northern 28.
Penn M. C. 28, St. Joseph's 21.
Penn State 33, West Point 26.
Phillips 32, Tulsa 25.
Pittsburgh 42, West Virginia 20.
So. California 31, California 29.
Stanford 41, U. C. L. A. 38.
St. Louis 37, Rockhurst 27.
Stevens Point 36, River Falls 28.
Stevens Tech 39, Newark Tech 19.
Syracuse 34, Pennsylvania 23.
Temple 42, St. John's 33.
Texas A. & M. 20, Baylor 19.
Union 64, Rensselaer P. I. 11.
Valparaiso 22, Concordia 20.
Vanderbilt 25, South 19.
Washington State 27, Oregon 22.
W. Chester T. 22, Shippensb'rg T. 19.
West St. Tchrs 27, Ball State 23.
Westminster 36, Thiel 29.
Wilmington 35, Detroit C. C. 31.
Wooster 47, Kenyon 30.
Xavier 27, Detroit 12.
Yale 31, Cornell 24.

EASTERN TENNIS MEETING

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Play in the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, comprising New York State and the suburban district of New York City in New Jersey, was decidedly prosperous last year, in contrast to many other sports, and the plans for the coming year indicated expansion, according to the report of Holcombe Ward, its president, at the annual meeting on Saturday at Hotel Vanderbilt. A full list of tournaments was authorized, with a probable East-West match as well. Ward and his associates, who were elected last year in spite of bitter opposition, were reëlected with little or none at the meeting, with one exception, Hugh P. Shilstone, of Montclair Athletic Club, being chosen secretary, in place of Rufus Davis, who declined reëlection. The same clubs which held tournaments last year will repeat this year, with the exception of New York Tennis Club, which will not hold the New York State championship for men. This event will probably go to University Heights Tennis Club, though this will be settled by the new executive committee.

TILDEN ON 'FAREWELL' TOUR

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Opening his "farewell" professional tennis tour with two appearances for charity, Saturday, Big Bill Tilden recorded two two-set victories over Hans Nusslein, German professional. In the afternoon match at the Seventh Regiment Armory in Manhattan, Tilden won, 6—3, 6—2. At night at the 106th Armory in Brooklyn the scores were 6—4, 6—4. Tilden's doubles partner, Francis T. Hunter, who recently rejoined the professional troupe, lost two singles matches and Tilden was on the losing side of both of the day's doubles matches. After losing 7—5, 6—3 to Bruce P. Barnes in the afternoon, Hunter took a 6—1, 6—2 trimming from Emmet J. Paré at night. Hunter and Barnes defeated Tilden and Nusslein, 6—3, 6—4, in the afternoon doubles match and then Barnes and Nusslein teamed up to give the famous Tilden-Hunter combination a 6—1, 6—2 beating.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	16	5	9	87	72	37
London	15	6	7	64	43	36
Buffalo	16	4	7	74	44	36
Windsor	10	5	12	55	65	25
Detroit	9	2	17	46	63	20
Cleveland	5	4	19	58	97	14

RESULTS JAN. 28

Cleveland 3, Syracuse 0.
Buffalo 2, Windsor 1.

RESULT JAN. 29

Detroit 1, London 0.
Syracuse 4, Windsor 1.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Annapolis 22, Pennsylvania 8.
Cornell C. 17½, Chicago 12½.
Iowa State 25, Minnesota 3.
Springfield 21, E. Stroudsburg T. 13.
West Virginia 15, Ohio State 9.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Pennsylvania 34, Yale 3.

COLLEGE SQUASH RACQUETS

Providence 4, Yale 1.

RANGERS AGAIN BACK IN LEAD

Detroit Winning Streak Is Ended by Montreal Maroon Sextet

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	16	4	8	84	60	36
Detroit	15	4	10	71	56	34
Boston	15	4	10	73	57	34
Chicago	11	6	12	52	60	28

CANADIAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	15	4	10	84	63	34
Montreal	12	2	14	73	74	26
N. Y. Americans	9	8	12	54	64	26
Ottawa	8	5	17	58	79	21
Canadiens	8	3	16	50	66	19

RESULTS JAN. 28

Rangers 9, Ottawa 2.
Montreal 4, Detroit 1.
Toronto 4, Canadiens 2.

RESULT JAN. 29

Americans 4, Chicago 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 30—A scoring rampage by the substitutes of the New York Rangers resulted in the visitors defeating the local Senators, 9 to 2, here on Saturday, new season marks being set for team and game totals. The locals were away off form and the Ranger attacks seeped through on Connell and Beveridge, who replaced the former during the second period, and the Ottawa goaltenders had little chance on most of the scoring shots. The Rangers scored twice in each of the first and second periods and five times in the third, while Ottawa scored one in each of the second and third. It is understood that the local management intends to take drastic action with some of the players who have been playing indifferently of late.

RANGERS — OTTAWA
F. Cook, Keeling, Pettinger, lw — rw, Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Forslund
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, c — c, Weiland, Howe, Cox
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw — lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche
Seibert, Brennan, ld..rd, Shields, Starr
Johnson, rd — ld, Smith, Bourgault
Aitkenhead, g — g, Connell, Beveridge

Score—Rangers 9, Ottawa 2. Goals—Dillon 4, Keeling 2, Johnson, W. Cook, F. Cook for Rangers; Shields and Smith for Ottawa. Assists—Asmundson 2, Pettinger, Murdoch and Seibert for Rangers; W. Kilrea and E. Roche for Ottawa. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Jan. 30—The Montreal Maroons checked the non-losing streak of the Detroit Red Wings here on Saturday night by a 4-to-1 victory after the visitors had played 13 games without a loss. It was the locals' fourth-straight win and Kerr in goal came close to scoring his third-straight shutout, being beaten by only one shot in the third period, and turning aside many threatening attacks by the visitors. The playing of the recruit goaltender had much to do with the Maroons' victory, as the visitors had just as much of the territorial play as the winners and in the second period had a distinct margin. The summary:

MONTREAL — DETROIT
Northcott, Trottier, D. Roche, lw — rw, Wiseman, Carson, Aurie
Smith, Haynes, Duguid, c — c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, Moffatt
Ward, Brydson, Robinson, rw — lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell
Conacher, Wilcox, ld..rd, Young, Gallagher
Noble, Wentworth, rd..ld, Evans, Buswell
Kerr, g — g, Roach

Score—Montreal 4, Detroit 1. Goals—Robinson 2, Northcott and Conacher for Montreal; Lewis for Detroit. Assists—Ward, Smith and Haynes for Montreal; Sorrell for Detroit. Officials—J. O. Cleghorn and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 30—Toronto maintained its eight-point margin over its nearest opponent in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating Canadiens, 4 to 2, on Saturday in a game which started out at a fast and exciting pace, but which became slow and dull in the third period. The winners took the lead in the second minute of the game and led 2 to 0 at the end of the opening period. Each team scored twice in the second and the third was scoreless, as well as slow. Canadiens failed to show their form of previous years and while they were dangerous at times it was generally when they had an advantage in man power. The summary:

TORONTO — CANADIENS
Jackson, Gracie, Cotton, lw — rw, Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux
Primeau, Blair, Thoms, c — c, Lepine, Morenz, Murray
Conacher, Doraty, Bailey, rw — lw, Joliat, G. Mantha, Harrington
Horner, Levinsky, ld..rd, S. Mantha, Carson
Clancy, Day, rd — ld, Burke, Leduc
Chabot, g — g, Hainsworth

Score—Toronto 4, Canadiens 2. Goals—Clancy, Jackson, Bailey and Day for Toronto; Larochelle and Lepine for Canadiens. Assists—Conacher 2, Jackson and Cotton for Toronto; Joliat and Gagnon for Canadiens. Officials—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and Dr. F. McCurry, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—New York Americans caught Chicago off its best play yesterday, and by a clever defense and watching opportunities to score, defeated the Black Hawks, 4 to 0, in an unevenly played game. All three forward lines worked well for the locals, and their defense was far superior. Chicago attacked persistently, but weakened when attacked. The summary:

N. Y. AMERICANS — CHICAGO
Sheppard, Starr, McVeigh, Martin, lw — rw, Couture, March, Jenkins
Himes, Phillips, Jackson, McVeigh, c — c, T. Cook, Romnes, Mackenzie
Waanie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin, rw — lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Brydge, Ayres, ld..rd, Graham, Coulter
Dutton, Dutkowski, rd..ld, Abel, Graham
Worters, g — g, Gardiner

Score—Americans 4, Chicago 0. Goals—Patterson 2, Jackson, Sheppard for Americans. Assists—Phillips, Starr, Filmore, Himes for Americans. Officials—G. J. Mallinson, Montreal and Edward French, New York. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Lott Wins Over Sutter in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 30—George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, first ranking player in the Western Tennis Association's list, displayed some of his championship form in his final-round match with Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, intercollegiate champion of the United States in 1932, to win a four-set battle with brilliant volleys, lobs and speedy placements in the all-South tennis tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club Saturday.

The doubles championship was decided on Sunday with Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell of New York defeating Lott and James Van Alen of Palm Beach in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Lott and Van Alen advanced to the final by winning a delayed semifinal-round match from Sutter and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. of Yonkers, N. Y. The summary:

ALL-SOUTH TENNIS TOURNAMENT

SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Byran M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., in five sets.

Final Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 6—4, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

R. Berkley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Carroll Turner and Gus Feuer, Miami, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and James Van Alen, Palm Beach, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Dr. Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 8—6.

Final Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and James Van Alen, Palm Beach, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

CLASS A SQUASH RACE CONCLUDED

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS A TEAM FINAL STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct.
Harvard Club	5	0	19	6	1.000
Montclair A. C.	4	1	13	11*	.800
University Club	3	2	15	10	.600
Yale Club	2	3	13	12	.400
Princeton Club	1	4	10	15	.200
Rockaway H. C.	0	5	3	21*	.000

*One match unplayed.

NEW YORK, Jan 30—The Metropolitan squash racquets Class A team championship was brought to its conclusion on Saturday, when the two left-over matches from rounds of the University Club, were played on their courts.

William E. Coyle of Montclair Athletic Club, placed his team in second place by his victory over Raymond F. De Voe of the home club, 15—10, 15—12, 15—18, 15—9.

University Club took third place from Yale Club, by the victory of D. J. Nightingale over R. A. Goodwin, in straight games, scored at 15—10, 15—8, 15—12.

In both the cases, the teams had been tied at two-all, and the single victory settled the round.

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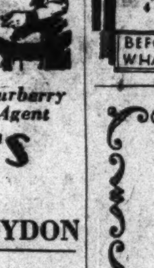

JOHNSON WINS SKATING TITLE

Takes Men's Speed Honors While Kitty Klein Wins Women's

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 30 (AP)—Two new champions today led the amateur speed skaters of the United States. Melvin Johnson, Detroit, won the men's championship from James A. Webster of St. Paul, who was unable to score a point in a game effort to retain the crown, and Kitty Klein of Buffalo, N. Y., was the speediest of the women who participated in the two-day contest, which ended at dusk yesterday at Fowler Lake.

Johnson received a total of 110 points, winning the title from a Detroit team mate, Charles Delphier, whose point total was 90. Miss Klein owes victory to a tremendous spurt in the final event for women—the mile—in which she beat off the determined challenge of Rose M. Brady of Detroit.

Going into the mile race the girls were tied. A few hours before Miss Brady lost a chance to capture the championship by falling and failing to place in the 220 yards; but Miss Klein had lost the 440 under similar circumstances Saturday. So, with one misfortune apiece, they entered the crucial mile. Miss Klein took it handily, Miss Brady coasting in to take second place.

Leo Friesinger of Chicago won the intermediate boys' title with 110 points, Ken Kesselberg, also of Chicago, led the juvenile boys with 90 points, and Bernie Cannata, also of Chicago, led the junior boys with 110 points.

ARDSLEY WINS WAY TO FINAL PLAYOFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., Jan. 30—The Racquet and Swimming Club of Ardsley, winner in the first group, won the right to represent the Westchester County division of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class B team championships in the final playoffs for the title by defeating the winner of the second group, Apawamis Club of Rye, on the home courts of the winner, yesterday afternoon. The match was close, two of the matches, one for each, going to five games.

Rowland B. Haines, former United States squash tennis champion, came back into play after a brief interval to lead the winning team to victory. He defeated V. A. Ely, the Apawamis leader, in straight games, 18—14, 15—10, 15—12. The summary:

RACQUET AND SWIMMING CLUB OF ARDSLEY 3, APAWAMIS CLUB 2

R. B. Haines, Ardsley, defeated V. A. Ely, 18—14, 15—10, 15—12.

W. J. McQueeny, Ardsley, defeated J. P. De Pew, 12—15, 15—12, 15—12, 16—17, 15—12.

B. W. Read, Apawamis, defeated A. C. Acheson, 15—8, 15—12, 11—15, 15—12.

J. Locke, Apawamis, defeated T. W. Kinney, 15—8, 15—10, 1—15, 12—15, 15—12.

T. A. Miller, Ardsley, defeated C. Steers, 16—18, 15—10, 15—7, 18—16.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULTS

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Farmers Block Sheriffs' Sales In Minnesota

MADISON, Minn., Jan. 30 (AP)—Three thousand farmers, protesting evictions from land for non-payment of debts, prevented foreclosure sales of five farms in three Western Minnesota counties on Jan. 28. Gathering, as have agrarians of several farm-belt states in recent weeks, they brought about indefinite postponement of all the proceedings.

The sheriff, Mr. A. G. Smaagard, told a settlement had not been reached, then announced the indefinite postponement and said presence of 400 farmers, who remained at the courthouse, since forenoon, made a sale "physically impossible."

Mr. John A. Bosch of Atwater, president of the Minnesota Farmers Holiday Association and secretary of the national holiday unit, was here. He told newspaper men the purpose of the protest meetings was to create enough demonstration so the National Government "will wake up."

"We don't believe in mob rule and don't believe in encouraging people not to pay their debts, but the farmers must have help," Mr. Bosch said.

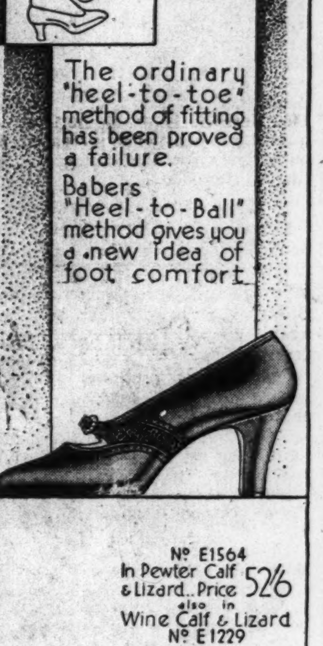
At Jefferson, Wis., preliminary hearing for the 11 farmers charged with rioting as result of the "dime auction" on the Otto Febock farm near there two weeks ago, was set for Feb. 11, when they were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Arthur Puerner. All signed their own bonds of $500 each. The proceedings were orderly.

SWARTHMORE AWARDS ISSUED

SWARTHMORE, Penna., Jan 30 (AP)—The selection of three girls for the White open scholarships to Swarthmore College was announced Jan. 28 by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president. They are Miss Eleanor Clapp, of Woodbury, Conn.; Miss Nina Waterman of Rochester, N. Y.; and Miss Helen Hornbeck, of Kalamazoo, Mich. The scholarships carry an annual stipend of $500 for four years.

HARVARD-YALE REGATTA DATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30 (AP)—The date of the Yale-Harvard crew race on the Thames River has been advanced from June 23 to June 16 as an economy measure, the Yale Athletic Association announced last night. The change moves the day of the race to the Friday before commencement, the first time in recent rowing history this event, usually the dramatic climax of commencement week, has been so scheduled. As a further economy move the combination crew race, normally held the day before the varsity contest, has been canceled.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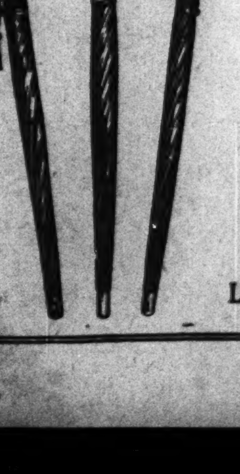
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TOKYO ATTITUDE TURNS ON NEW GENEVA REPORT

Withdrawal From League Hinted At—Naval Maneuvers for South Seas

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Yasuya Uchida, was authoritatively reported today to have sent notice to the League of Nations that Japan's decision on whether to withdraw from the League will depend on the character of the proposed League report on the Manchurian issue.

Count Uchida sent a message to Geneva which, these sources said, authorized the Japanese delegations to inform League officials that if Paragraph Four of Article 15 of the League Covenant was applied to the Manchurian controversy, Japan's decision on continuing membership would depend on the nature of the report called for in that paragraph.

Meanwhile, the Naval Minister, Admiral Mineo Osumi, has revealed that in its grand maneuvers this year the Japanese Navy will operate in the seas "southward of the islands composing the territory of the Empire," but he would not say whether the operations will extend to the mandated islands in the equatorial Pacific.

The Admiral laughed when he was reminded that maneuvers in the neighborhood of the mandated islands would put the Japanese Navy between the United States and Guam and the Philippines.

"The southern islands, such as the Bonins and even the mandated groups, are our home coast," he said. "If we maneuver off them, we are only doing what the American Navy does when it maneuvers off California, Panama or Hawaii. Certainly no gesture of any kind is intended thereby."

He remarked that there were "no particularly grave reasons" for the time set for the maneuvers, which will be held two months earlier than usual, except that the naval authorities wished to provide "experience under different climatic conditions."

The southward cruise, he explained, would necessarily be brief because of the cost involved and because of the fact that the southern islands do not have harbors suitable for protecting battleships, especially in the September typhoon season. The "grand maneuvers" will involve the entire navy.

Business Supports Roosevelt on Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of tariffs since it is the inequality of money and trade barrier which largely keeps American exports out of world markets today—was advocated as a condition of debts modification by 1743 votes to 146. Here, it is to be noticed, the minority is somewhat increased, apparently by those who object to setting up conditions.

Disarmament and Debts

Linking of disarmament with debts was opposed by the largest minority recorded in the poll, 292 votes, although they were sweepingly overruled by a majority of 1568. Here, again, the minority count deserves comment.

Outright cancellation was dismissed by 1826 votes, with only 44 chambers in favor.

These figures throw remarkable light upon sentiment in the business community. By nearly ten to one, representative bodies of citizens advocate revision of debts. That so many as 44 chambers actually favored the extreme thesis of cancellation is in itself noteworthy.

Even Senator Hiram Johnson (R.) of California can hardly call chambers of commerce scattered over the entire country "the foreign legion," as he characterizes anyone else who favors debt action.

Therefore, as Sir Ronald explains American sentiment to his Government, he will be able to set off against the extreme statements made in Congress such polls as this one. He now has a last-minute guide to a cross-section of powerful American opinion.

Backs Up Roosevelt

Likewise, the poll is a strong reinforcement of the position taken by President-Elect Roosevelt. It recommends modification based upon fair trade concessions to the United States, and facilitated by temporary postponement of payments if necessary. This is almost exactly the view taken by both outgoing and incoming Administrations. It may well be described as the American policy, despite the tumultuous outcry raised by certain congressional groups against laying a finger on debts.

Students of evolving diplomacy note Sir Ronald's swift dashes to Warm Springs and to London as a striking reversal of what commentators have been saying for several years past. For it has been fashionable to write that the transatlantic telephone and latest methods of communication had put the old-fashioned Ambassador in a back seat.

Particularly during the past year, notably in Europe, foreign affairs were conducted by premiers and foreign ministers dashing from capital to capital, while diplomatic representatives sat idly by in their embassies. Now, in one of the greatest emergencies of post-war days, the Ambassador comes back into his own. Instead of trusting to the Atlantic radiophone, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his colleagues send forthwith for their accredited Ambassador, just as they would have done in pre-war days. The utility of the old, after all, has not been obliterated.

Roosevelt Firm That Debts and Trade Pacts Must Be Made Together

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Jan. 30—Although indications are that Great Britain and the United States are still somewhat apart on the question of war debt settlements, "a sincere effort" will be made to iron out remaining differences in their viewpoints.

This was the conclusion as Sir Ronald Lindsay, Britain's Ambassador, carried to London with him today President-Elect Roosevelt's reiterated insistence that any reduction in the British debt must be conditioned upon substantial economic concessions.

A four-hour conference in the informality of the little white cottage on Pine Mountain, where control of American foreign policy has been taken over, served only to establish more conclusively the determination of the new Administration to bargain with the debts for the benefit of foreign trade.

Sir Ronald arrived for the meeting, full of hope that a satisfactory formula could be found to resolve the differences between the two nations. He departed, forced to carry to his Government word that practical conditions here make any other basis for negotiations impossible.

In the little room looking over the pine-clad hills of Georgia the next President outlined his own position and his conviction that the attitude of Congress and of the country at large makes it impossible for him to consider debt reduction divorced from the economic problems which he considers directly involved.

The announcement, given out after the meeting, entirely unprecedented in American history, was carefully worded with an eye to its possible effect on the capitals of the world. It simply said:

"The British Ambassador and Mr. Roosevelt have had a wholly informal and unofficial but very satisfactory conversation concerning, tentatively, the arrangements for the coming meetings in Washington. It is hoped that it will be possible to start these meetings early in March."

But behind this uninforming statement observers here learned that the President-Elect had maintained his position unchanged. He fully realizes the enormous advantages to be derived from prompt settlement of the problem, but he is not willing to abandon the only lever he possesses for the carrying out of his international policies without concrete returns.

Must Do Their Part

In effect he says to the debtor nations, and this includes France and the others technically in default as well as those who have paid up to date, that they may come to Washington and find a friendly and sympathetic hearing on their debt problems. But he adds that if they wish the United States to forgo the payments legally due they must do their part to open the frozen stream of commerce by letting down tariff barriers and stabilizing the mediums of exchange. There can be no one-sided bargain. Sir Ronald talked freely before the conference, plainly indicating in his remarks the point of view which he carried in with him.

"There are a great many economic problems," he said in an interview, "on which the United States and Great Britain could not come to a decision by themselves. We are mighty fine fellows, but we're not the whole world.

"We are perfectly willing to discuss the war debts alone. Of course, if America wants to bring in other things she can."

Questioned as to what concessions his government was prepared to make he replied that "If Mr. Roosevelt asked me that I would answer him."

There is an historic aspect to the conference yesterday. Never before in recent history has a President-Elect of the United States six weeks before the beginning of his term of office taken so large a part in handling its foreign affairs.

Is Acting President

With the full consent of the Republican Administration and its State Department he has been offered the opportunity of handling the most important negotiations now pending. And he has willingly assumed the task. As a result he will enter upon the duties on March 4 more closely connected with their international aspects than any other President who has taken office in recent history. To all intents and purposes the State Department is now functioning under the next President.

With somewhat of a relief Mr. Roosevelt turned today from the complications of world affairs to a task with which he is more familiar and which he really enjoys. With his leading political henchmen, Mr. James A. Farley, Col. Louis Howe, Mr. Frank Walker, party treasurer, and Mr. Edward J. Flynn, New York Secretary of State, he sat down to the task of assigning worthy Democrats to available jobs.

Mr. Farley has been working on the lists for weeks. Within the next four days they are to be practically completed. Only some of the Cabinet posts will still be undecided when Mr. Roosevelt leaves here for Florida and a yachting cruise on Feb. 3.

MACHADO URGES BUDGET CUT

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 30 (By U. P.)—President Machado's budget message, to be presented to Congress soon, recommends expenditures for the fiscal year 1933-34 of $51,389,779, or about $410,000 less than under the present budget.

Hitler Appointed To Chancellorship

(Continued from Page 1)

financial position and the private army is very expensive. In negotiations over the cabinet Herr Hitler is known to have asked that the Storm Troops be made semipublic, probably included with the police.

It is not known what President von Hindenburg said regarding this in his interview with Herr Hitler and Herr Von Papen which preceded announcement of the Cabinet. Political opponents of the Fascists regard this with grave concern especially because the Minister of Interior portfolios, including control of the police in Prussia, are both in the hands of the National Socialists.

The attitude of the new Government to Communists is an allied problem. Fascists who have repeatedly fought Communists in the streets have been advocating proscription of the party. Cancellation of the 100 mandates of Communist Deputies in the Reichstag would give a Fascist-Nationalist coalition a majority.

New Men in Cabinet

Almost all of the new men in the Cabinet have long been active in the dim background of the semipolitical and reactionary activities dominating the nation since the World War, most of them younger men who in western democratic countries would have been aspirants for lower government posts, but in new Germany have found no other outlet for their talents than ultra-parliamentary organization of popular feeling against the Versailles treaty.

Outstanding among them is Herr Hitler, the new Chancellor. Son of an Upper Austrian customs official, he was studying decorative art in Munich at the outbreak of the war. Herr Hitler was first prominent in the organization of the unsuccessful 1923 Munich Putsch and as one of the organizers and later leader of the National Socialist movement. Casting aside all ideas of a decorator's career he devoted himself to organization of his party, opposing capitalism and Jews and advocating "Germany for Germans."

The National Socialist Party's political strength was greatly increased in 1930 by its support of a popular referendum against the Young Plan. At the peak of their power in August the Fascists polled 14,000,000, but dropped to less than 12,000,000 votes last November. Last February Herr Hitler was an Austrian subject, but acceptance of an official position in Brunswick automatically gave him German citizenship.

Participated in Putsch

Another prominent figure in the Munich Putsch, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, becomes Minister of the Interior. Parlimentary leader of the National Socialists in the last Reichstag and one of Herr Hitler's closest advisers, Dr. Frick was Minister of the Interior for the State of Thuringia until his reactionary measures caused his defeat in April, 1931.

The Reich's commissioner and Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Hermann Goering, was the National Socialist president of the last Reichstag and Herr Hitler's plenipotentiary in Berlin. Toward the end of the war he commanded the famous Richthofen air squadron. He left the air service for politics.

Herr Hitler, Dr. Frick and Captain Goering represent the three most influential leaders in the National Socialist movement. Coöperating with them in the new Cabinet are Lieut.-Gen. Werner von Blomberg as Minister of National Defense, Dr. Alfred Hugenberg and Herr Franz Seldte.

General Blomberg was leader of the German military experts at the recent German disarmament discussions and enters the Cabinet as a nonparty military expert.

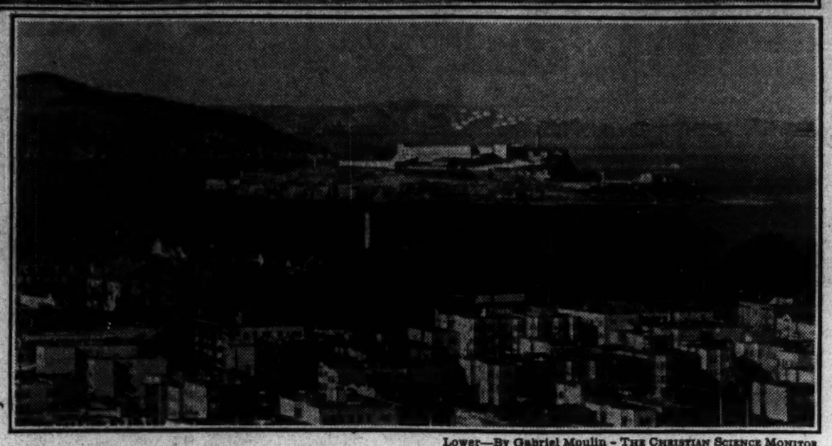
After a wide business experience in industry and agricultural coöperatives, also as director of Krupps armament works during the war, Dr. Hugenberg entered politics, becoming leader of the National Party after Count Westarp's resignation in 1928. Dr. Hugenberg represents the extreme Right policy, which has no faith in Parliament. He opposed the Young Plan for Germany and in the fall of 1931 sought to establish the unity of parties of the Right Wing by uniting in the so-called Harzburg front of which the present Cabinet is an expression.

The Minister of Labor, Herr Seldte from Magdeburg, is a founder and leader of the Steel Helmets, nationalistic veterans' organization, which is regarded as vigorously monarchistic.

CRUDE RUBBER STOCKS DECLINE

LONDON, Jan. 30—Rubber stocks here on Jan. 28 totaled 36,882 tons, a decrease of 763 tons from the preceding week. Stocks at Liverpool were 82,415 tons, a decrease of 788 tons.

San Francisco Looks Out Upon Insular 'Possessions'



Lower—By Gabriel Moulin - The Christian Science Monitor

WITHIN THE BAY AND DISTANT FROM THE COAST ARE INTERESTING SCENES

Above—The Farallon Islands, 32 Miles West of the Golden Gate, Seen From a Lighthouse Service Ship. Below—Alcatraz Island, With a Portion of the Marin County Shore In the Background.

San Francisco Hills Disclose Outlines of Farallon Islands

Along the American Pacific Coast and in Bays and Sounds Are Islands Famed for Charm and Rich Historical Interest

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—Where are the islands of the American Pacific coast?

Take down your atlas, and turn to the map of North America. From Canada to Mexico—and for that matter right on to Panama—the west coast of the continent is seen to pursue a course relatively smooth and direct, with little indication of either islands or harbors. One is reminded of early geography lessons, which said something about a steep coastline with the mountains coming down close to the Pacific.

To the north the situation is quite different. There, for instance, are the Aleutian Islands, stretching out more than a thousand miles beyond the Alaska Peninsula, like a giant feeler reaching for Kamchatka. And from the Alaskan and Canadian coast to the American line appears a clutter of islands, large and small, from the merest protrusion of rock to the truly mammoth Vancouver Island.

In this city virtually anyone not only can tell you that there are a group of islands in the Pacific some 32 miles west of the Golden Gate, but can show them to you on any clear day or night from one of the city's many hilltops. They are the Farallones. People live on them. See, there is the bright gleam of the Farallon light piercing the darkness and lighting the way for ships from the Orient and the Antipodes. But ask no more questions; not one person in a thousand can tell you anything more about the Farallon Islands.

Within San Francisco Bay

Turn to those much closer islands within San Francisco Bay. There is Alcatraz, standing like a fortress of the Old World, with its light, its siren and its shipshape and massive disciplinary barracks. Government property, the average citizen will remark: never been there. Look at Angel Island, rising like a great hill right against the Marin shore, its 600 acres looking rather barren. It is San Francisco's counterpart of Ellis Island. Again, government property, and as remote as the arctic to the average citizen.

And there is probably the best known island in the bay: Yerba Buena, until recently officially known as Goat. Past its shores each night and morning pass the great army of commuters who live in Oakland, Berkeley or Alameda, but work in San Francisco. Well they know every contour of its western, southern and eastern shores. But once again, not one in hundreds among them has ever viewed its northern shore, or set foot upon its 350 acres.

Of course, there are quasi-islands which are rather better known. The delightful residential districts of Belvedere and Corinthian, on the Marin shore, fall within this group. Both were once detached from the mainland, and today one need only cross a causeway to reach the former and a culvert to reach the latter.

Linked by Bridge and Tube

There are, one must admit, numerous islands which are well known to the average citizen, such as the city of Alameda, which was a deep-water estuary between it and Oakland, but is connected by both bridge and tube, and the numerous naval and agricultural islands in the upper reaches of San Pablo and Suisan Bays, and at the mouth of the Sacramento River. But these are for the most part bits of the mainland cut off by narrow channels of water. Let us return to the more adventuresome exploration of the almost unknown Farallones.

On these bleak rocks in the Pacific live a handful of men and women, cut off from the affairs of the continent in a veritable outpost of empire. There are no roads and no vehicles there, and no commerce. Tending of the lighthouse, manning the naval radio station and gathering geodetic data are the only occupations. Watching the gulls and other sea birds, shooing off persistent rabbits from struggling gardens, fishing when the sea is calm, watching for the infrequent mail or the still more infrequent advent of seals, constitute the principal avocations.

Only the southeast Farallon Island is inhabited by humans, but the entire group, which contains a large number of rocky promontories, ranging from specks in the sea up to the one large island, is the home of countless birds.

In the Pacific Northwest

Where the map of the United States in the northwestern part looks as though a jig-saw artist had been at work are the islands of the Pacific Northwest. Northward the "pieces" run from the big, land-hugging island of Vancouver to the Aleutians that trail out to sea, the Pribilof Islands, where roaring seals hold domain, up to the islands that hesitate between Asia and North America.

Entering the Strait of Juan de Fuca, one comes, as that Spanish navigator, Francesco Elisa, did in 1791, to a group of islands which he called "Archipelago de San Juan." When Capt. George Vancouver came a year later he courteously left the name "San Juan," but named everything else in sight, including "Whidby Island" to the south of the San Juans, after his ship's master, Joseph Whidby, and "Vashon Island," still farther south, after Capt. James Vashon.

In his book "The End of the Trail" Alexander Powell has written of these Northwest islands: "If your imagination will stand the further strain of picturing an archipelago four times the size of the Thousand Islands, clothed with forests of cedar, fir and pine, and indented with countless bays, coves, and inlets, dropped down in this body of water, you will have a hazy conception of the island labyrinth of Puget Sound, which is generally admitted, I believe, to be the most beautiful salt-water estuary in the world."

There are 172 of the San Juan Islands, some of them large islands like Orcas Island with 57.7 square miles, San Juan Island, 54.7, and Lopez Island, 47 square miles, from which they grade down to islands that are not much more than rocks.

Blue Straits; Bluer Narrows

The jig-saw artist was particularly happy in sawing out the "pieces" that make the San Juan group, for they are delightful with bays, blue "straits" and bluer "narrows," high bluffs vivacious with gulls, and white beaches, agate-strewn.

Steamers and ferries from Bellingham, Anacortes and Victoria make the islands easily accessible, and friendly landings, harbors and trading points provide shelter.

Orcas Island is identified with the name of Mr. Robert Moran. Mr. Moran, a retired shipbuilder from Seattle, who owned a good share of the island, decided that it was too much beauty for one man to possess, and gave 5000 acres as a state park.

Whidby Island is separated from the San Juans by Deception Pass, a pass beautiful, but, with its tide rips and strong currents, most deceptive. Whidby Island, 60 miles long, is an insular empire, and a drive around it is an adventure; one may drive through cloisterlike forest fringed with rhododendrons and come suddenly out upon some bluff with a sweep of the Cascades and Mount Rainier.

Camano Island is sizable, snuggled in the hollow of Whidby, close to the mainland and gay with summer campers and cottages.

Vashon Island, which stretches from Tacoma to Seattle, is a suburb for both cities.

Bainbridge Island is near enough to Seattle to have become an island of beautiful summer homes and alluring gardens.

Campaign Is Urged To Save Work For Old Age Pensions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan 30—An appeal to friends of old age pension legislation to organize against an alleged campaign to "nullify all that has been done to this end in the United States through a generation of effort" was issued by Mr. Abraham Epstein, executive secretary of the American Association for Old Age Security, today.

Writing in the current issue of the Old Age Security Herald, Mr. Epstein charges that a nation-wide drive to repeal social and labor protective laws is under way and has "so intimidated our legislators that humane social legislation is in immediate danger of repeal."

He asserts that this campaign is being waged "under the guise of economy and the sponsorship of so-called taxpayers' associations, patriotically titled societies, manufacturers' associations and chambers of commerce."

Mr. Epstein declares that the efforts to repeal social legislation are characterized not only by "reckless disregard of humanity and justice," but by "utter contempt for real economy and savings." Experience with pension legislation in New York, California and other states has proven, he says, that, "if we are to provide for the aged poor, whether through public or private charity, indoor or outdoor relief, there is no cheaper method available for maintaining them than through the pension system."

San Pedro Sought As New Navy Base

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 30 (AP)—Naval officers announced here yesterday investigation of possible sites and costs for a base at San Pedro harbor sufficient to handle the entire United States fleet, has been ordered by the Navy Department.

Immediate acquisition of a site in the harbor was recommended by Admiral Richard H. Leigh, commander in charge of the United States fleet, and, actng favorably on his suggestion, the Navy Department has commissioned Rear Admiral T. J. Senn, commandant of the eleventh naval district, and Commodore H. A. Jones, new naval reserve chief here, to conduct the study. Prime factors of the enterprise were given as enhanced security for the nation in war and economy and convenience for the fleet.

The need of centralized shore facilities in San Pedro harbor was said by the naval authorities here to include a transport dock for passengers and cargo; a warehouse and freight office; a terminal for securing base force small craft and ship's boats, and a receiving ship or other suitable quarters for recruit and transfer groups and shore working parties. "The need of base facilities should not be confused with a navy yard," said Admiral Leigh. "We already have too many navy yards."

OKLAHOMA OIL ALLOWANCE

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 30—Daily allowable oil output from all Oklahoma fields during February has been set by the state corporation commission at 406,229 barrels, an increase of 19,132 over January.

FRENCH CABINET POSTS OFFERED TO SOCIALISTS

Daladier Begins Task of Building Government Likely to Stand

PARIS, Jan. 30 (AP)—M. Edouard Daladier got off to a good start today in the difficult task of building a Cabinet likely to draw France out of its political difficulties.

M. Daladier, who regained leadership of the Radical Socialist Party after the downfall of M. Edouard Herriot as Premier, already has sounded out Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour, whose government was overthrown Saturday; M. Camille Chautemps, whose short-lived Cabinet two years ago included M. Daladier; M. Anatole de Monzie, another ministerial colleague, and other Left bloc associates.

M. Daladier, who has long aspired to the premiership, was requested by President Lebrun yesterday to attempt to form a new cabinet. Today he was seeing Socialists in the course of the morning. Socialist bolts from the Left bloc caused the Paul-Boncour and Herriot ministries' downfalls in the past month and a half.

As the situation required a quick answer, it was doubtful that the Socialists would accept portfolios under M. Daladier. He was determined to form a cabinet tonight or Tuesday at the latest. He has already offered M. Leon Blum, leader of the Socialists, a cabinet post.

If the Socialists refuse to join, he may turn to the Moderates. In any event M. François Pietri, minister in several cabinets, may be offered the post of Finance Minister—of chief importance now because of a mounting deficit and pending action of the attempt to balance the budget.

It was the plan of M. Henri Chéron, Finance Minister, for a 5 per cent increase in income and general taxes that caused the defeat of the Paul-Boncour Government. M. Georges Bonnet, who succeeded M. Daladier as Minister of Public Works under M. Paul-Boncour when M. Daladier became War Minister, also was considered for the Finance Ministry.

Meanwhile police were taking precautions against a renewed demonstration proposed today by thousands of taxpayers. A mass meeting was scheduled to protest against an increase in taxes. Demonstrations were held Sunday in Lyons, Nice and Quimper similar to those held here Saturday. Police battled with the crowds in Lyons and Nice and Republican guards charged the Paris meeting, at which many persons were arrested.

M. Daladier's immediate problem was to find backing for a plan to bring a halt to the daily deficits of $1,250,000 while the budget was unbalanced and he could delay action on the problem of the debt owed the United States as had M. Paul-Boncour.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Mystery at Bear Creek School

A Molly Holden Story

By DORIS GARST

"THEY all think I'm the one who has been doing it," said Jerry, staring disconsolately out of the schoolroom window.

"Has anyone said anything to you?" his sister asked, her brown eyes snapping.

"No-o. No one has said anything, but you can sort of tell what people are thinking by the way they act. And what else could they think? Since I've been doing the janitor work here I'm always the last one to go home at night and the first one here in the mornings to open up and build the fires."

"Well," said Molly poking out her round chin decisively, "there's only one thing to do about it. We've got to unravel the mystery of where those things are disappearing to."

"They can't walk off," said Jerry, scratching his head over the perplexing situation. "Someone must be taking them. But who and why?"

Molly shook her head slowly. "I don't know. And whoever it is must just be doing it for a prank, or why would they take such silly things as the key to Marion's pencil box, and the lid to Lorna's drinking cup, and the spoon from Chubby's lunch box. They aren't things that anyone would really want. That's why I think someone must be playing a joke."

"Well, it's not so much of a joke for me," protested Jerry. "Every single morning someone reports something missing, and naturally it looks as if I had taken it."

"You're just too sensitive," Molly assured him. "I don't believe anyone blames you. Come on. Hurry up and get the wood in while I clean the blackboards, and then we can ride home together and if anything is missing tomorrow, I can be witness to your innocence." She laughed reassuringly.

"If you felt that everyone thought you were guilty of something you didn't do, you wouldn't joke about it," said Jerry soberly as he started toward the door. "Why, it's getting so that I almost feel guilty every time someone reports something missing."

"Don't worry," Molly said lightly. "Whoever is playing these silly jokes will give himself away before long. Don't take it so seriously."

"If anything else disappears I shall set a trap," Jerry grumbled.

"Bear or mouse trap?" Molly laughed. "I'll go around and make sure all the windows and doors are locked, then we'll be sure no one can possibly get in tonight."

Another Disappearance

But, although Molly carefully tested all the windows and doors, the next morning Harold Jones reported the disappearance of his fountain pen, one of his most treasured possessions. He distinctly remembered having placed it carefully in his desk the night before.

Silence settled over the one-room school after that announcement. Molly felt a sinking sensation as she looked over at Jerry's white face. She noticed several pupils glance at him quickly, suspiciously, at which glances Jerry quickly averted his eyes.

"This is getting serious," said Miss Wilkins severely. "Every morning some loss is reported. At first the things lost were of little value. Very likely someone is taking these things as a prank. But taking other people's property is no prank. This thing must stop. Now I am going to ask you all to take everything from your desks and pockets and place them on top of your desks."

The room was all commotion and hubbub for a moment while the pupils complied with Miss Wilkins' request.

"Now you will all please pass to the blackboard while I pass around and look at the contents of your desks."

The pupils lined up in a tense-faced line as Miss Wilkins passed up and down the aisles. Suddenly she stooped and picked up something from the floor and held up the cap of a fountain pen.

"Is this yours?" she asked Harold.

"Y-yes," he cried. "That's mine all right."

"Whose desk is this?" Miss Wilkins asked.

Molly felt her heart pinch up with sympathy as Jerry answered waveringly: "Th-that's my desk. But I didn't take Harold's pen. Honest I didn't, Miss Wilkins."

"I have never found any occasion to doubt your honesty," Miss Wilkins said gravely. "I have never had occasion to doubt any of you. Nevertheless, whether this thing is a prank or not, it will have to stop. I shall not rest until I find out who is causing all this trouble."

Jerry's Outburst

"Neither will I," Jerry burst out, his face very red, his eyes blazing. "I know you all think I took those things. I can tell. And you think so more than ever now because that pen top was under my desk. But I . . ."

"That will do, Jerry," Miss Wilkins broke in sternly. "I am sure it will take more evidence than the finding of a pen cap under your desk to convince us of your guilt. You may all take your seats now."

The air of the Bear Creek schoolroom remained charged with electricity for some time after Jerry's unusual outburst. Molly knew how strongly he must feel or he would never have spoken out as he did, for he was usually rather quiet. And quiet he was during their ride home from school that night and throughout the evening. But it was a rather ominous silence and one which caused Molly considerable uneasiness. She knew something was going on in Jerry's mind, but she did not find out what it was until next morning.

"What on earth are you doing?" she cried when she saw Jerry busy rolling up a bundle of bedding and pommeling it as though he were punching someone and enjoying it.

"Rolling up bedding," he answered tersely.

"So I see. But why?"

"I'm going to sleep at the schoolhouse."

"Oh," said Molly slowly as a light began to dawn. "And I'll stay there with you," she added with sudden determination.

"Will you really? That's great of you!" cried Jerry, a wide smile of relief spreading over his features. Molly saw then that he had not relished the idea of staying alone in the solitary schoolhouse.

"Of course I will," Molly answered. "Bunny can come home with Lora. I'll take a roll of bedding too and some food and it will be quite a lark—" She paused and frowned. "And we just must get at the bottom of all this. Things have somehow been spoiled this year since things started disappearing. Folks aren't as friendly. No one quite trusts anyone else. It isn't the same as it used to be at all."

Molly and Jerry hid their bedding in some brush before they came to the schoolhouse; they did not want anyone to know of their plan.

That morning it was the teacher's pitch pipe which had disappeared. Miss Wilkins looked very grim, but she did not say much. Molly and Jerry flashed each other a meaning glance as much as to say: "Tonight we'll catch the guilty fellow."

After school Molly and Jerry did the janitor work together and then they had some time to play before eating their supper. Their plan so far was quite enjoyable—but then it began to get dark. As the silence of evening settled upon the lonely prairie, they began to feel rather small and helpless and to doubt the wisdom of their procedure.

"I—I think this is sort of silly of us," said Molly. "Wh-what if it's a spook or something like that?" She laughed, but not very heartily, at her own foolishness.

Jerry merely snorted his disgust of such foolish notions and did not reply.

They arranged their blankets on the floor and talked for a while, and then, tired out, they at last fell asleep in spite of the absence of their accustomed spring and mattress, and in spite of the high wind which had come up to moan and whistle weirdly around the lonely schoolhouse.

A Sudden Sound

Suddenly Molly sat bolt upright staring into the velvety blackness. For a moment she could not remember where she was, then it came to her. "Jerry!" she whispered hoarsely. "What was that?"

Silence. Not even the sound of Jerry's breathing came to her strained ears.

"J-Jerry! Wake up. I heard something," she said more loudly, trying to keep her teeth from chattering.

No answer.

She reached over and felt for him. But there was only his pile of blankets. Jerry was gone!

"Jerry! Jerry! Where are you?" she screamed. But Jerry did not answer. The only sound to greet her ears was a weird moan. She shuddered, although her reason came to her rescue and told her that undoubtedly the moaning was only the wind which, when it blew in a certain direction, always made a moaning sound in the eaves.

"Silly!" she told herself. "But where can Jerry be?"

Then a sound like a shriek pierced the air and Molly saw a dancing light flash past one of the windows. She seemed petrified, without power to move. And all the while strange sounds assailed her ears.

But soon she saw the sky turn gray. Then pink. And somehow with the coming of daylight all the fears of the night began to dissolve. She must have exaggerated the howling of the wind and the scraping of boughs on the roof, and kindred sounds. She jumped up and stretched. "I'll have to be finding Jerry," she told herself. "I wonder where he could have gone?"

She was not left long in doubt for, with a triumphant ring to his voice, he called her to come outside.

"I've found our robber," he cried. "The mystery is solved."

"Oh," cried Molly when she saw what he had found. Then they both laughed "I know now what that screech was I heard last night. It was when you tore up that board."

"It did sort of screech," admitted Jerry.

* * *

When the Bear Creek pupils filed into the room the next morning they looked curiously at a strange-looking heap of sticks and twigs on Miss Wilkins' desk.

"Come closer, children, I want you to see this," she invited.

"Jerry and Molly have discovered the mysterious robber who has been helping himself to our things," she smiled. "It was a pack rat who had built himself this nest under a corner of the building."

"Oh!" cried Harold. "I might have known when I found a pebble in my desk that Mr. Rat had left it in exchange for my fountain pen. That's the way they do. I might have known."

"Yes," said Miss Wilkins as she passed out the things from the pack rat's nest that belonged to the pupils. "Perhaps this will be a lesson to all of us not to jump at conclusions. Not ever to believe a person guilty until he is proved so. There has been a different spirit in this school since things started to disappear. An unfriendly, suspicious atmosphere. Now let's try to board up our schoolroom so securely that no intruding pack rats—or suspicions—can ever again enter."

The Adventures of Waddles

I WATCHED MY AUNT MATILDA STIR A BATTER CAKE. I SAID TO HER,
1.
"WHY THIS LOOKS QUEER; WHAT WILL IT BE?" "AN UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE," ANSWERED SHE.
2.
"THE FRUIT GOES ON THE BOTTOM SO, THE BATTER ON THE TOP." AND LO!
3.
THIS FACT I LEARNED WITH MY FIRST BITE: THAT UPSIDE-DOWN CAKES TURN UP RIGHT.
4.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Timid Porcupine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE fat little porcupine kept looking nervously over his shoulder. He would travel a few steps and look backward. Then he would run awhile and look again. Always the result was the same. Ever since he had come out of the forest, a huge, black thing had followed him. Whenever he stopped, it stopped also. It was most annoying.

"Who are you?" called the porcupine, "and what are you following me for?"

The monster did not answer. Really, this was quite upsetting! Porcupine tried again.

"Go back to the forest where you belong," he cried in a ferocious voice, "or I shall throw my quills at you and prick you in a thousand places!"

Still the stranger was silent, but, a moment later, when Porcupine started on his way, there the Thing was behind him just as before.

Porcupine was angry. His threat had not frightened his enemy in the least. Now he would have to show him how dangerous it was to meddle with a porcupine. Even though he was small, he had a trick with which to protect himself and it was evidently the proper time to use it.

He stopped in the middle of the road and swelled and swelled and—puff!—all of a sudden, like dozens of arrows shot from hidden bows, his sharp little quills flew in all directions!

A Strange Monster

That certainly ought to show what he could do! He turned proudly, expecting to see his foe looking like a large pincushion. Alas, there it was, dark and shapeless as before, unharmed and untouched by Porcupine's tiny needles.

Porcupine sat down and began to cry.

"It's too bad!" he moaned. "I did the very worst I could and I didn't hurt anybody. I'm ashamed of myself to be so feeble."

A peal of silvery laughter close to his ear startled him. He looked up to find a wild rose bending over him.

"You are funny, Porcupine," said the rose. "You amuse me very much. Just imagine anyone in his right senses trying to be as bad as possible and then crying because he has done no harm!"

"You don't in the least understand the situation," said Porcupine, solemnly. "I have only one weapon to use against my enemies and it has just failed. Wouldn't you cry, too, if you had only one talent and suddenly found it of no use to you?"

"Not if my talent were an ugly one," said the rose gently. "See, I have needles like yours all about me but I try to hold them close so that they will do no harm. I could not bear to think they would hurt anyone."

"That may be all right for you," sighed the porcupine sadly, "for you have no enemies to overcome. Everyone loves you."

"Of course everyone loves me," laughed the rose merrily. "Why shouldn't they? I make it my business in life to be lovely so of course everyone is kind to me in return. When the sun shines, I lift my face to him and he kisses me and gives me my beautiful color. The rain comes down and covers me with sparkling jewels. The wind dances with me and all the bees and butterflies visit me and are my friends because they know I love them. Do you suppose all these pleasant things would happen to me if I shot my thorns at anyone I happened to take a dislike to?"

"Maybe you are right," said the porcupine. "but you never had a queer, black thing follow you around and frighten you as that monster did me just now. By the way, will you kindly look behind me and see if it is still there?"

"Oh, dear," laughed the rose, "I never did see such a silly fellow as you are! That monster behind you is only your own shadow. You really ought to be fond of it. I am of mine."

"My shadow!" gasped the porcupine. "How can I possibly have such an ugly shadow? I have been told I am rather a nice little chap. Could I have picked up the wrong shadow by mistake?"

Wild Rose Explains

"That's the idea exactly," said the rose. "An ugly shadow is always a mistake. You see, your shadow is just your own reflection and you've spent so much time puffing yourself up with fear and hate that your reflection is black and horrid. If you will fold up your quills for a moment and forget to be afraid, your shadow will fold up, too, and be quite small and gentle."

The porcupine smoothed down his quills and looked timidly over his shoulder. Sure enough, his shadow was small and smooth, too. In fact, a very gentlemanly shadow and not a monster at all!

"Oh," he laughed happily, "my shadow is almost as nice as yours, now."

"It is," smiled the rose. "It may be a different shape and size but pleasant things always have pleasant shadows. Now that you know there is nothing to be afraid of, you will find it much easier to be kind and loving and then you will reflect only loveliness."

"Thank you so much for teaching me, dear Rose," said the porcupine. "I've been so afraid of my own shadow, I've hardly dared to come out of the forest."

"Now you are free to go anywhere you wish," said the rose as she waved goodby merrily. "Come and see me often, Porcupine, and be sure to bring a nice shadow with you."

"I certainly shall," said the porcupine, gratefully, and he scurried away gleefully into the forest followed by his faithful little shadow.

Rumble-Tumble Dolls

And How to Make Them

WOULD you like to have a whole Rumble-Tumble family—Mr. and Mrs. and Master and Miss Rumble-Tumble, to say nothing of Nanny Rumble-Tumble and Cook Rumble-Tumble? They are quite easy to make and, when they are done, will sit, or stand on their heads, turn somersaults, and do all sorts of other surprising things.

First cut out a cylinder of pasteboard about 2in. high and 3in. wide. The circumference should be 2¼in. after the pasteboard has been glued together down the side. Cut a round piece of strong cotton material, 1¼in. in diameter; run a thread round the edge, and draw it up over the opening of the cylinder to which a rim of glue has been added. Press the piece of cotton firmly onto the glue and let it dry thoroughly.

Now get a steel ball, or a marble the right size to fit the cylinder and to roll comfortably up and down inside it, and pop it into place.

Arms and legs are cut from pieces of fabric which are sewn or glued into position on the cylinder. Close the top end with another round piece of material and glue it to the cylinder. This can be covered with wool for hair.

The face is now painted onto the pasteboard, and you will have great fun thinking out all sorts of expressons; after which the doll is dressed in clothes suitable to its character.

To give the appearance of feet and hands, run a thread round the legs and arms where ankle and wrist would come and draw it up tightly.

When the Rumble-Tumble family has been sitting quietly for some time and wants to show off its tricks, get a smooth piece of wood and set it up on a slant; then place the little people at one end and see what they will do!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mr. and Mrs. and Master Rumble-Tumble.

Norse Lullaby

The sky is dark and the hills are white
As the storm-king speeds from the north tonight;
And this is the song the storm-king sings,
As over the world his cloak he flings:
"Sleep, sleep, little one, sleep";
—He rustles his wings and gruffly sings:
"Sleep, little one, sleep."

On yonder mountain-side a vine
Clings at the foot of a mother pine;
The tree bends over the trembling thing
And only the vine can hear her sing;
Sleep, sleep, little one, sleep—
What shall you fear when I am here?
Sleep, little one, sleep."

The king may sing in his bitter flight,
The tree may croon to the vine tonight,
But the little snowflake at my breast
Liketh the song I sing the best—
"Sleep, sleep, little one, sleep;
Weary thou art, a-nest my heart
Sleep, little one, sleep."

—From "Poems of Childhood," by EUGENE FIELD.

Geography Puzzle

I am composed of nine letters:
My 1, 5, 6 is a busy insect.
My 5, 4, 6 is used in playing tennis.
My 5, 4, 1, 2 is close at hand.
My 3, 9, 7, 8 is to get.
My 3, 2, 9, 7, 5 is grown on the farm.
My whole is a country of South America.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Mail Bag

Ballarat, Victoria, Australia

Dear Editor:

This is the first time that I have written to you, and I hope you will like my letter.

We live in Victoria, Australia. I am 8 years old. I have as pets a white parrot and a white rabbit. The bird's name is Teddy and he can talk and dance. The bunny is called Peter. I found his name in the Monitor, and the rest of it is Marmaduke, Junior.

We have a lovely garden. Some of the trees are nearly 50 years old, and are nice to play under. We have tea parties outside when the days are hot. Some day I will write you a little story, too. Mother reads some of them to me out of the Monitor. Your loving little friend,

Molene S.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I think the Mail Bag in the Monitor is the best part of the paper, except the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog.

I am very fond of animals. Last summer I spent with my grandmother in Mason, New Hampshire, and one of our neighbors had a chicken farm and he also kept a cow and two police dogs. When he went away for the day to market his eggs, I had entire charge of the stock. I fed and watered the cow and chickens and saw that everything was all right.

I am 11 years old and my hobbies are collecting minerals, stamps and nature study, especially birds. I should like to correspond with a boy in Portugal or India, so that we can swap experiences.

Charles C. III.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Editor:

Although I have read the Monitor for three years, I have never written to the Mail Bag before.

We live at Manitou, Colorado Springs, Colorado. I go to Whittier school and am in the second grade. I love to read the Monitor, especially the Children's Page and the Mail Baggers' letters. I have the Diary of Snubs, Our Dog.

I am taking music lessons and French lessons, too. I shall be glad to hear from girls anywhere my age (8).

Charlotte Lee F.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I now have a friend in England. I should love to correspond with children in any part of the world. I am 8 years old, and like very much to write letters and receive them.

I have a cat, named Benny, and his tail is just like Mr. Scroggins'. My yellow canary is named Fluffy.

My friends and I play in a sand pile and on the acting bar.

Lots of love to the Mail Baggers,

Helen Louise H.

Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with a little girl in London, England. I am 6 years old and I am in the second grade. I am interested in birds and books.

I wrote this letter all by myself on the typewriter. Mother wrote the word "interested" because I could not spell it.

We always read the Mail Bag.

With love from Betty Jane B.

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THE HOME FORUM

Peacocks and Pau

BIARRITZ, with its creamy buildings overlooking the sparkling sea, falls away; Bayonne stands, ancient and quiet, with its luxuriant foliage and its square Spanish towers, becomes a memory; village after village flashes past; slow-plodding carts are driven by béreted Basques; two chubby brown children sit astride a small donkey; a man in an amazing purple suit doffs his purple hat and smiles as he points our direction; the sky becomes a bright clear blue, against which the snow-tipped peaks of the lovely, irregular Pyrénées are sharply drawn. There is a last steep climb—and suddenly we are in Pau.

Although best known as a winter resort, it is quite as delightful in summer. For then the air is still and sun drenched; the hilly streets, built one above the other, invite long rambles in the old part of the town; the boulevards flame with flowers; bougainvillea and scarlet geraniums climb against the balcony rail; breakfast on the veranda is more than a crescent and a roll of pale creamy butter—it is a vision of a curving river rushing under a bridge, a chain of dark wooded hills beyond, a horizon tipped with rosy-hued snowcaps. Palms flourish in the gardens, and peacocks roost in the beeches, or walk with stately, haughty mien down the graveled walks, preening in the sun.

Peacocks and Pau! They are synonymous now. Were they always? The peacocks act as if they had always been here, as if their forbears had strutted pridefully before the court ladies on the castle walls, as if it were their own ancestors who had swished their gorgeous feathers for the delight of Henri IV.

In the Place Royale stands a statue of the man who, as tenth in descent from Saint Louis, became King of France. The history of Henri IV is the history of Pau. He was born in the great castle that stands on an eminence above the Gave. Its six square towers, its moat, its spreading gardens, are perhaps the dominant attraction of the town. Even the name of the city derives from the Langue d'Oc word "paü"—the palisade which surrounded the old castle. When the present castle was erected in 1363 by Gaston Phœbus, Pau took on importance, an importance which grew when the states of Béarn were united with Pau as their capital. Marguerite d'Angoulême, the learned and witty sister of François I, embellished the castle and gardens and made her court one of the most brilliant of the times.

We walked through the great wooden gates of our hotel one morning, along the boulevard above the river, and around the corner to the bulking château to see its treasures. We were not disappointed. In the great hall of "the estates of Béarn," magnificently proportioned and eighty-five feet long, the walls were hung with incredibly beautiful Flemish and Gobelin tapestries. In fact, tapestries of rare quality and charm seemed to me to be one of the most notable things in the château. They were everywhere—in the corridors, in the smaller rooms, between the windows, flanked by elaborately carved and painted woodwork. Some were as long as an entire wall, some had the amazing quality of oil paintings.

There was a handsome carved stone stairway leading to the upper floors; tables in Swedish porphyry, Sèvres vases, exquisite coffers, armchairs of the sixteenth century, Venetian and Saint Gobain glass. In the room where Henri IV was born, still containing his mother's bed from the castle of Richelieu, we saw a delightful and unique cradle, made from a giant tortoise shell. It came from America, we were told. But that perhaps was because we were Americans and they wanted us to have a share in the magnificence.

Walking along the vaulted corridors, with glimpses through the narrow windows to the mountains against the sky, we remembered that it was this Henri IV who had married Marguerite de Valois shortly after becoming King of Navarre; he who had directed the movements of the dispirited Huguenots; he who had gone to Paris to assert his right to become King of France. We remembered that it was this Henri IV who had later given all his energies to the restoration of his country, torn by civil strife; he who had acquired Bresse and Bugey and Valromey from Savoy; he who had upheld the authority of France; he who had supported the Netherlands against Spain. . . .

Oh, we thought, walking slowly back through the mild morning air, Pau had its place in the history of France. As it was to have its place, too, in our memory for its jewel-like setting in the dark Pyrénées; for its views, everywhere you turned, of hills and flowers and snowy peaks; for its radiating roads that led to enchanted hours beside cascades and sloping farms, along the Gave de Pau, with its whirlpools and deep gorges; for its peacocks screaming in the clear light of a summer day, and for its tangle of flowers beneath our windows.

A. DE L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Alinari, Florence

A Sixteenth Century Majolica Plate From Pesaro. Now in the Bargello, Florence

Qualities of Gold

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROM the beginning of history the lure of gold has drawn men to seek for it. Many individuals have endured hardship, danger, and solitude in their efforts to find and accumulate the precious metal. But there may come a time in one's experience when, though his income has run into many figures, and the possession of money has enabled him to fill his home with priceless treasures of rarity and beauty, he may be poorer in contentment than the servants on his staff. And should he be confronted with loss of health, discord in the home, bereavement, enslavement to sinful appetites, or any of the myriad inharmonies which accompany the belief of mortal existence, he will find that the possession and expenditure of money gives him no advantage over the poor man in the endeavor to bring about the genuine healing of these errors and to produce peace and harmony in his consciousness. For did not Christ Jesus say, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God"?

Christian Science teaches that God's creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas, and that His universe, including man, is the manifestation of omnipotent and omnipresent Mind. As Christ Jesus taught, so Christian Science teaches, that those things which are deemed of value in the material world are at best but symbols of spiritual realities. Inestimable and enduring riches must accrue to the individual who withdraws his efforts from the seeking and amassing of money, and seeks with heart and mind to understand and build up in his consciousness those priceless qualities of purity, worth, stability, endurance, and indestructibility, of which gold is symbolic! This undertaking does not involve strenuous, wearisome effort, accompanied by misgivings as to ultimate success. There must be an honest desire for good, and the only sacrifice entailed is the sacrifice of what is worthless and unprofitable. It is, in short, the forsaking of a material basis of thought, and the cheerful, prayerful, determined adoption of a spiritual basis, namely, the basis of the one Mind as the only real substance, Life, and intelligence.

On page 259 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." The Psalmist must have glimpsed something of this glorious truth when he sang: "How precious also are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the sum of them! If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand." Infinite Mind fills space with its own pure, spiritual ideas, and these ideas have always been expressed by man made in the image of God. Even though mortals have mistakenly assumed that they must amass money in order to have substance, there has never been a scarcity of spiritual ideas, nor has it been necessary or even possible to accumulate or hoard them. Mind is as a fathomless well from which the earnest spiritual desire may unceasingly draw ideas of goodness, purity, worth, stability, permanence, beauty, and every quality which goes to make up the real man's substance, the true selfhood of all.

One uninstructed in the truths of Christian Science may be disposed to ask, How can these ideas bring me the supply of money without which I cannot obtain the necessities and legitimate comforts of human existence? Christian Science answers in the Master's own words, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." There is no virtue in poverty; no goodness or holiness in the destructive beliefs of lack and limitation; no smallest quality of divine Mind in the false sense of fear, greed, or dishonesty; therefore, these errors are not real. Nor does Christian Science ask that these facts be blindly accepted; for any individual can prove for himself that the priceless qualities symbolized by gold, when enthroned in human consciousness and unceasingly practiced, will be externalized in unlimited abundance in the human sense of things.

While expressing normal activity and usefulness let us forsake material thinking, give up the belief that we must strive and struggle to maintain existence, and turn to the one infinite Mind, who is our Life, substance, and support. As we reflect the precious qualities of Mind, our consciousness will be enriched with unspeakable joy, and our reflected brightness will be as the brightness of the sun shining and drawing all men to it by its irresistible attraction, for "the precious metal" will "be graven with the image of God" (Science and Health, pp. 66, 67).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

As I Came Down From Lebanon

As I came down from Lebanon,
Came winding, wandering slowly down
Through mountain passes bleak and brown,
The cloudless day was well-nigh done.
The city, like an opal set
In emerald, showed each minaret
Afire with radiant beams of sun,
And glistened orange, fig, and lime,
Where song-birds made melodious chime,
As I came down from Lebanon. . . .

As I came down from Lebanon
The flaming flower of daytime died,
And Night, arrayed as is a bride
Of some great king, in garments spun
Of purple and the finest gold,
Outbloomed in glories manifold,
Until the moon, above the dun
And darkening desert, void of shade,
Shone like a keen Damascus blade,
As I came down from Lebanon.

—CLINTON SCOLLARD, in "With Reed and Lyre." (Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.)

Drapery in Art

Drapery, as such, is always ignoble; it becomes a subject of interest only by the colors it bears, and the impressions it receives from some foreign form or force. All noble draperies, either in painting or sculpture (color and texture being at present out of our consideration), have, so far as they are anything more than necessities, one of two great functions; they are the exponents of motion and of gravitation. They are the most valuable means of expressing past as well as present motion in the figure, and they are almost the only means of indicating to the eye the force of gravity which resists such motion. The Greeks used drapery in sculpture for the most part as an ugly necessity, but availed themselves of it gladly in all representation of action, exaggerating the arrangements of it which express lightness in the material, and follow gesture in the person. The Christian sculptures, caring little for the body, or disliking it, and depending exclusively on the countenance, received drapery at first contentedly as a veil, but soon perceived a capacity of expression in it which the Greek had not seen or had despised.

The principal element of this expression was the entire removal of agitation from what was so preëminently capable of being agitated. It fell from their human forms plumb down, sweeping the ground heavily and concealing the feet; while the Greek drapery was often blown away from the thigh. The thick and coarse stuffs of the monkish dresses, so absolutely opposed to the thin and gauzy web of ancient material, suggested simplicity of division as well as weight of fall. There was no crushing or subdividing them. And thus the drapery gradually came to represent the spirit of repose as it before had of motion, repose saintly and severe. . . .

Thus treated, drapery is indeed noble; but it is an exponent of other and higher things. As that of gravitation it has special majesty, being literally the only means we have of fully representing this mysterious force of earth (for falling water is less passive and less defined in its lines). So, again, in sails it is beautiful because it receives the forms of solid curved surface, and expresses the force of another invisible element.—JOHN RUSKIN, in "The Seven Lamps of Architecture."

The Garden of Java

Perhaps Java from the sea is less magnificent than elusive and eternal. There is a tenderly delicate sheen that flickers across white buildings, and violet shadows upon their whiteness. There is a pearly radiance that gives to the island a certain vague mystery.

Approaching Batavia, Java stands out under that filmy light that blends the outlines of the coco-nut trees and more vivid greens; a white yet exotic impression, submerging the traveller with beauty. As we approach a hundred tiny "praos" come tossing on the wind-ruffled sea, like birds on wing, poised for flight. Black canoes are piled high with fruits. They are manned by sturdy Javanese, whose brows are covered by gaily coloured scarves, beneath which their dark eyes gleam like beads. The little black canoes dart about like wasps. They are merely tree trunks hollowed out in the centre and balanced by bamboo canes that spread out on their side. The oarsmen are naked, and their brown bodies gleam beneath the sun. The tints of the mountains and of fragrant blossoms on the coast behind the bobbing skiffs lend the scene a barbaric beauty that is beyond description. . . .

From those mountains there trudge to the city streets fruit-vendors and flower-sellers, beneath enormous hats of straw plaited to a mushroom shape, their glossy shoulders bending beneath a bamboo yoke. From November to March, when the rainy season is on in Java, you see white rain coming down in perpendicular streaks. . . . At these seasons a grey twilight lies over the plains—yet an indefinite sun appears shining through haze. Climatic conditions of this kind make Java extraordinarily fertile, and the vegetation is amazing.

The famous mountains of Java are indeed giants, and legends cling to their fiery heights. Amid them lies another town, Bandoeng; cold and modern; looked down upon by the majestic beauty around with contemptuous pity. There are tea-gardens near Bandoeng, and banyan trees, joined by giant lianas to bamboos. Tigers once wandered there; but culture won, and now the deft fingers of the tea-pickers are a delight to watch. When the women bring in their pickings they are welcomed by music; a pretty tribute to their labours. . . .

Near Bandoeng, too, are lotus ponds, and any sight more exquisite cannot be imagined. From bank to bank lie the great leaves, and from them rise straight stems that hold a white and radiant flower at the top. When the faint wind ruffles the water it seems as though a shining splendour trembled into flames. . . .

Motoring in Java is delightfully interesting and exciting, especially through the hill country, or "Garden of Java," the Preanger district, where the air is pure as spring water, and the changeful colouring of the landscape, blue, opal, and rose, is a delight to the eye. Corn and wheat are seen there, and forget-me-nots grow by the sides of the streams. There is a "rasamala" tree, with great purple blossoms, and there are orchards of extraordinary size, strange shapes and exotic colours. Innumerable cataracts leap down the rocky hill sides and are mirrored in tranquil lakes below. Nearer Tosari it is cooler, and there are cataracts and precipices, while Alpine flowers grow in mossy hollows. There is maple on crimson stalks, and violets in dim greyish foliage.

There are certain times of the year in Java when, mingled with the white flowers upon coffee shrubs, are scarlet "dadap" trees aglow with bloom. The narrow leaves of the sugar canes drop like golden rain over them, shimmering in the sunshine. This wonderful effect only lasts about two days beneath the hot sunshine. And so we must remember Java not only as an island of beauty but as a prosperous land of rich soil, admirable irrigation, and wise political administration.—Special correspondence in *La Gazette de Hollande* (The Hague).

Revealing the Indian

There should be a destiny for the American Indian more honorable than to be exploited as material for fiction and spectacular exhibition. His is a race of splendid works and noble characteristics—a people who, in spite of the appalling adversities of the last four centuries, may by blending with its conquerors and at the same time preserving its own arts look forward to a future on the high plane of its ancient tradition. . . .

It would do no harm to forget most of the efforts that have been made to explain the Indian race and let its works tell the story. The living Indian is not much inclined to explain through the usual channels. He is uncommunicative about himself—the antithesis of the white man. Literary record is absent and vocal representation not much used. But these can be spared, for the race has, like every other, revealed itself in its art. There was no conscious effort to do it. So the picture is true. What the race actually thought, felt, did, is clear. Words would only obscure.

The archæological heritage from the unknown America of two or three millennia furnishes an authentic history of the Indian people. It is their own picture of themselves, their testimony as to how they met and tried to solve the problems that all humanity has confronted.

There has been a singular tendency to think of the ancient masterworks of the race found in Mexico, Central America and South America as other than Indian art. It is necessary to repeat again and again that all native American remains, whether of plains tribes, mound-builders, cliff-dwellers, Pueblo, Navaho, Toltec, Aztec, Maya, Inca, are just the works of the Indian. . . .

The life of the Indian, on the evidence of his cultural remains, was marvelously unified and socialized. Virtually every form of activity, esthetic, industrial, social, was at the same time the practice of his religion. In quest of food, sitting in council, taking part as musician or dancer or priest in the ceremony, developing the symbolic design on utensil or garment, building the sanctuary, erecting the monolith, dedicating the temple and embellishing it with color and plastic art—he was putting his whole spiritual life into it, and always with the thought of "the people," never of the individual or self. The race has no personal history—only tribal or communal. . . .

Viewed from any standpoint, it is a noble heritage that comes down to us from the long past of America.—EDGAR L. HEWETT, in "Ancient Life in the American Southwest." (New York: Bobbs-Merrill. 1930.)

AMONG the many objects in daily domestic use few can be more ancient in origin than those which come under the heading of crockery or china, since the art of the potter, the production of articles fashioned from clay and hardened by fire, is reputed one of the oldest in the world. The history, indeed, of all that comes under the title of ceramics comprises every land and every known civilization. Excavations have yielded up examples of the domestic utensils of nations long vanished from the earth.

Authorities declare that the potter's art was little known in Italy after the fall of the Roman Empire until the revival in the thirteenth century, through contact with Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt and Spain. Nevertheless, it was from the Hispano-Moresque work that the Italians drew the chief impulse and inspiration for their own ware.

Bologna to the north, Perugia to the south, Siena to the west, and the Adriatic to the east, roughly mark the boundaries of the area in which lay the places whose names have become famous in the history of ceramics: Faenza, Forli, Rimini, Pesaro, Cafaggiolo, Urbino, Castel Durante, Gubbio, Perugia and Siena. Of course, pottery, in characteristic styles and designs, was made, as it is made today, in other regions; but that area is the one to which historians ascribe greatest honor when they treat of Italian majolica of the best period and from the hands of the greatest masters. These masters were often unknown, their skill surviving only in their work; but others became famous by name, as did that Maestro Giorgio Andreoli who, coming with his brothers from his native Pavia to Gubbio, raised to such celebrity the Gubbio ware.

This plate is an example of the majolica of Pesaro in the sixteenth century and exhibits many of the features characteristic of the work of that period, whose designers delighted in broad scrolls bearing inscriptions, floral designs and borders, fruit, flowers, emblematic or armorial devices, and portraits. It was, indeed, an old usage to have plates decorated with portraits, especially for weddings, when the bride and bridegroom might figure upon the plates and dishes, expressly designed and painted, in wealthy families, for the wedding feast. Such old plates are now treasured in museums or are displayed upon shelves and dressers, to lend a note of glowing color to the walls and chimney pieces of ancient palaces where they have long been handed down from father to son.

After

It rained last night and the sails are drying
Out in the harbor, brightly blue;
Sea gulls, shrill with their eerie crying,
Seek largesse from a trawler's crew.

Little boats on the waves are thudding;
Fresh and strong is the young spring breeze;
White-caps over the blueness scudding,—
Lapping, slapping the weathered quays.

Morning, and spring, and the world remaking—
Tide sweeps in from the deep again:
Always the flood tide after ebbing;
Always the sunlight after rain.

ALICE LAWRY GOULD.

מעלות פון גאלד

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סיענס מאניטאר")

זיוט דער אנהויב פון דער וועלטליכער געשיכטע, האט דער קאמפף פון גאלד געצויגן מענשען צו עגסטרעמען וואו עס ליגט. מילע פערזאנען האבען אלערליי שווערקייט, געפאהר, און אינזאמקייט, געליטען אין זייער שטרעבען לוסט צו געפינען אין אזאמלעץ דיזע סהייערע מעטאל. אבער עס קען פאקטומען א ציים אין ס מענשעס לעבען, אז ער זאל זיך פיהלען ארימער פון די דינער אין זיין הויז, אבוואהל ער זאל פיעל פערמעגען, און צוליב דיזען עשירות זאל ער קענען אנשיילען זיין הויס מים אונשעצבארע אוצרות פון זעלטענהיים. דען באלד ווי ער מאכט אן צו פערלירען זיין בעזונט, און אונגליק באפט זיך אריין אין זיין הויז, אדער ווען ער ווערט פער-שלאפט פון זיינע זיכטונג אפטמיטען, אדער צו ווערט פון די פויזעגדער זיכדיגע לוסטען, וואס בעגליימען דעם גלויבען אין א מאטעריעלען קיום-סצענ, בעזיצט ער אוים אז מרעך זיין גרויסע מערמעגען און אויסגאבע, שטעמט ער נים העכער פון דעם אריכאן אין זיין בעזעהר וויערען פריי פון זיינע צרות, און צו בענוסען פרידען און הארמאניע. דען האט נים קריסטוס יעזוס בעזאגט, „ווי שווער ווועלען די וואס האבען רייכטום אים קענ-רייך פון גאט אריינקומען?"

קריסטשען סיינס לערנט, אז גאטם שעפעזונג בעשטעמט פון זיינסטענג אידעען, וועלכע עגטוויקלען זיך אימער, און אז זיין אנזיוויזעזון, און דאס גלייכען דער מענש, זיינען די עקסטרעמע ערקלערונג פון דעם אל-מעכטיגען און דעם אל-בעגע-ווערטיגען בעמיטח, ווי קריסטוס יעזוס האט בעלערנט. אזוי לערנט אויך קריסט-סיינס, אז די יעניגע זאכען וואס ווערען חויך בעשעצט אין דער מאטעריי-עלער וועלט זיינען אום בעסטען בלויז סימ-באלען פון גיטסטענג וועלקליכקייטען, אונשאצבארע און דויערהאפטיגע עשירות וועלכען זיך צייכען צו דעם יניגען פערזון וואס וועט ווידערשט.זן זיין לוסט אצוי-זאמלען גאלד, און וועט שטרעבען אנ-שאלט, נים זיין הארץ און בעמיטח, צו בעגרייפען און אוסצוגיין אין זיין בע-זואסטזיין דיזע אונשאצבארע מעלות פון דיינהיים, וועלט, שאנאאפטיגקייט, בע-דולד, און אנבאשרעלארקייט—די אלע מעלות וואס גאלד סימבאליזירט. דיזע אונ-שעצבארע מעלות זיינען ברויסארטיגען מיטען עשוסט פון דיזען בריוף צו בעווייזען, אז דאס גאלד קען נים בעגרייפען דעם וועג צום הימל.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

STOCKS SHOW SMALL PRICE BETTERMENT

Movement Is Exceedingly Narrow and Trading Dull as Usual

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Stocks edged up slightly in the late trading today after holding to an extremely narrow course in the earlier dealings.

Rail shares firmed but trading was very dull. Allied Chemical rose about a point. Other issues doing as well included Canadian Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Union Pacific and Eastman Kodak.

Smaller improvement was made by General Motors, United Aircraft New York Central, American Can, and du Pont. Standard Oil of New Jersey eased. U. S. Steel preferred rallied fractionally.

Sales totaled about 450,000 shares.

The formation of an Hitler Cabinet in Germany temporarily depressed Reich bonds, and may have been a factor in the easy tone of the markets generally at the start, for the growth of the Nazi movement was regarded as alarming by financial quarters here a few years ago. But the attitude toward Hitler has changed considerably in the last year, and some international banking quarters now express the view that a German chancellor with a large popular following should be considered constructive.

Steel Preferred Dividend

The approach of U. S. Steel's quarterly directors' meeting for dividend action, slated for tomorrow afternoon, again acted as a brake upon speculative impulses in the market, although Wall Street now definitely understands that the regular preferred dividend will not be paid. Opinion differs as to whether a reduced distribution will be ordered. It is reliably understood that the fourth quarter deficit was at least as large as that of the third quarter.

The week-end steel trade reports indicated some further gains in ingot output, but current production must almost double before larger steel companies can show profits.

Main influence in the recent firmness of the rail shares has been the expectation that the National Transportation Committee will soon submit its report.

Bond Prices Irregular

The bond market was the prey of special influences in both the domestic and foreign fields today, and prices shifted about somewhat irregularly over a relatively narrow range.

Developments in Germany, rather unexpected in some quarters, tended to obscure most other week-end developments. The naming of Adolf Hitler, leader of the Nazi Party, as the new head of the Reich Cabinet, was followed by sharp declines in German bonds at the opening, but most of these issues rallied later after traders had more carefully considered the situation.

Carrier loans, as a whole, were disposed to mark time, notwithstanding the apparently favorable construction placed on the agreement "in principle" of the joint committee on rail and motor transportation. The committee, named at the request of the late Calvin Coolidge, as chairman of the National Transportation Committee, agreed that all forms of commercial highway business should be subjected to regulation by some federal tribunal. Best grade railway bonds held around their recent highs.

The utilities and industrials generally recorded only fractional changes. While industrial conditions were about the same, reports of improvement in steel production were cheerful. Power and light company obligations showed a slightly easier trend. Moving picture company loans were still under some pressure, issues of Loew's, Paramount-Publix and Warner Bros., again sagging in the face of the recent equity receiverships.

Aside from the Germans, most other foreign bonds were quiet and mixed. The United States Government list was dull but steady.

FREEPORT TEXAS PREFERRED ISSUE IS QUICKLY SOLD

Kidder, Peabody & Co. have just offered at 100 and accrued dividend and now report "all sold" an issue of $2,500,000 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock ($100 par) of the Freeport Texas Company.

This is the first preferred stock issue to be offered publicly on the investment market for several months and reflects a latent investment demand for new securities carrying attractive features.

In this instance, the preferred stock is convertible into common stock at $30 par share for the first five years, which is only about 7 points above the current market. Also, an annual cumulative sinking fund, to operate by purchase or redemption out of surplus or net profits after dividends on this stock, is calculated to retire this entire issue in 13 years, or by Feb. 1, 1946.

NEW ENGLAND EQUITY CORP.

New England Equity Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $230,654 after all charges, equal after preferred dividends to $2.41 a share on 62,500 common shares. This compares with net in 1931 of $396,288, equal to $5.01 a common share after preferred dividends.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 30—Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the year 1932 net income of $190,323, equivalent after preferred dividends to 51 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $680,524, or $2.90 a share in 1931.

LANE, BRYANT, INC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Lane, Bryant, Inc., reports for the six months ended Nov. 30, 1932, net loss of $171,938 after depreciation, interest and other charges, compared with a net loss of $81,124 in the like six months of the previous year.

NORFOLK & WESTERN NET

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Norfolk & Western Railway Company reports 1932 net income, after taxes and charges, of $16,811,918, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $11.30 a common share, compared with $21,159,335, or $14.39 a share in 1931.

AFRICAN GOLD STOCK BOOM

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., Jan. 30—The stock exchange here experienced its biggest boom since 1895 today with enormous business in gold stocks estimated to have trebled in value since South Africa abandoned the gold standard recently.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Jan. 30	Last Jan. 28
8½	4½	..	Adams Express	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
54½	50	5	Adams Exp pf	10	54	54	54	..
64½	58⅝	3	Air Reduction	1100	61⅛	60¼	60¼	61
1⅝	1	..	Alleghany Corp	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
3⅝	2⅛	..	Allegh p ww xxx	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
89½	80½	6¶	Allied Chem	4100	86⅞	84⅝	86⅝	85¼
9	6⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
6⅝	6⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
22	20	2	Amerada	1400	21½	20½	21	20½
12½	10⅞	..	Am Bank Note	200	11	10¾	10¾	11¼
1	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1	1	1	..
12	10	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	10	10	10	10½
62⅝	54	4	Am Can	6100	60⅝	59⅝	60⅝	60
40	36¼	3¶	Am Chicle	200	39½	39¼	39½	..
22⅞	19⅛	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
8⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
14	9⅝	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	11½	11	11	11½
12	8⅞	..	Am & For Pow $	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
9¾	6⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
8⅝	6⅝	..	Am International	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
⅝	⅝	..	Am La France	600	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
23½	17⅝	..	Am Loco pf	1400	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
1⅛	1⅛	..	Am Match & M ct	1200	1⅛	⅞	⅞	1⅛
5⅛	3⅝	..	Am Metal	100	4	4	4	..
21	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	100	19½	19½	19½	..
21	17	1½	Am News	10	22	22	22	..
9¼	7⅛	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
24¼	19	3	Am P&L 6% pf	400	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	..
21½	16⅛	2½	Am P&L 5% pf	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	20⅛
7⅝	6⅛	..	Am Radiator	2100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½
10⅝	7⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
14⅝	12	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13
35¼	31⅝	2½¶	Am Stores	100	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	35
27½	21⅛	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	27¼	27	27¼	27¼
82	82	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	82	82	82	..
106⅝	102⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	7100	104⅞	104	104⅞	104⅝
9	5	..	Am Tye Fndrs	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
18⅛	13	..	Am Type F pf	10	16	16	16	..
19½	15⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	1200	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	..
16¾	13⅛	1	Am WW&E ct	700	14	13⅞	13⅞	..
5⅝	4	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
8⅝	7	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	7½	7¼	7½	7⅝
10⅛	9	.60	Anchor Cap	400	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
64½	62½	6¼	Anchor Cap pf	10	66	66	66	..
10⅝	10⅛	1	Archer Daniels	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
49¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	49	49	49	49¼
1⅜	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1¼	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	300	1	1	1	..
11½	7½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	8½	8½	8½	..
1⅝	1¼	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
5¼	4	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
23	21¼	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	23	23	23	..
19	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	19	19	19	..
46¼	39	..	Atchison T&SF	5100	44⅝	43½	44¾	43⅝
23⅝	17¼	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22½	22¼	22⅝	22⅝
17¼	15⅝	1	Atl Refining	400	16	15⅝	15⅝	16
56½	45	4§	Auburn Auto	3100	47	46⅛	46½	46⅞
			—B—					
6¼	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	100	5	5	5	5
15⅝	11	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	12½	12½	12½	..
11⅝	8⅝	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	10⅛	9⅝	10	9⅞
14	10½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	12½	12⅛	12½	12½
73	72	6½	Bamberger pf	400	73⅝	73	73⅝	..
26⅝	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	25½	25½	25½	..
4¼	3½	..	Barnsdall A	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
12	9½	..	Beatrice Cream	400	10	9½	10	10
4⅝	3⅞	..	Belding Hem	400	4	3⅞	4	..
11½	9⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	400	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	9¾
16⅞	14	..	Bethlehem Steel	1200	14⅝	14½	14½	..
8	7½	..	Bigelow Sanford	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
5⅝	5	..	Blaw Knox	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
14¾	12⅝	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
55	55	4	Bon Ami A	100	55	55	55	..
26⅝	19⅝	2¶	Borden	1300	21⅛	20	20⅝	20⅞
9⅝	8⅝	..	Borg Warner	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅝
5⅛	3⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	600	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	4¼
30⅛	25½	..	Brooklyn Man T	1100	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	28⅞
78	70	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	79⅞	77¼	77¼	..
4⅛	3	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
1⅜	1¼	..	Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	1¼
3⅝	3	..	Bullard	500	3⅛	3	3	..
3⅝	2⅝	..	Bush Terminal	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
23½	15	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	40	16	15½	16	15
1⅛	1⅛	..	Butte & Superior	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			Butterick	200	2	2	2	..
			—C—					
10¾	8¾	..	Calif Packing	500	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
3	2¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅝	8¾	1	Canada Dry	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
14⅝	10½	..	Canadian Pacific	4500	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	10⅞
6¼	6	..	Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	..
50	39⅝	..	Case Thresh	9500	46⅛	45	46	45½
60	50⅝	7	Case Thresh pf	20	55	55	55	..
9	7	..	Celanese Corp	2000	7¼	7	7	7⅝
8⅝	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	400	7½	7⅛	7½	..
1¼	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	1	1	1	..
34⅞	17⅝	..	Checker Car Mfg	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
18½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4500	18½	17	18¼	17¼
29⅝	26¼	2½	Ches & Ohio	9000	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	29
8⅝	7	..	Chi & Gt W pf	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
2⅝	1⅞	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
3½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
6¼	3⅝	..	Chi & N'western	800	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
3⅜	2⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	3	3	3	..
7½	5⅞	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7	7	7	..
4	3⅝	..	Childs Company	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	..
17¼	13⅛	1	Chrysler	3800	13½	13⅛	13⅝	13⅝
52	49	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
45	45	5	City Investing	80	45	45	45	..
⅝	⅝	..	City Stores	200	½	½	½	..
13	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	300	12¼	12⅛	12¼	..
5	3½	..	Collins & Aikman	400	3⅞	3½	3½	..
16	14	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	16	15	15⅞	15½
17⅜	15⅝	1	Columbia Gas	4000	16⅛	15¾	15¾	16¼
77⅝	69⅝	6	Columbia G pf A	200	74	74	74	..
10⅝	9½	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	10	9⅞	10	..
35⅝	27¼	2	Columbian Carb	200	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33⅛
19½	19½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
25	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	8500	25	23	24½	23⅝
111⅝	104	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	22	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111
97¼	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	2000	97⅛	93⅝	97¼	94
12¼	10	.60	Comm Solvents	1000	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	11¾
2⅞	2¼	..	Comwith & So	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
50	41	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	40½	40¼	40½	41½
8⅝	7⅛	.60	Congoleum Nairn	700	7½	7⅛	7⅛	..
55½	55½	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	55½	55½	55½	..
4¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3	3	3	3
11⅞	6	..	Consol Film I pf	500	10	9	10	9⅝
63¼	57⅝	4	Consol Gas	3500	58⅝	58¼	58¼	58⅝
99	97⅝	5	Consol Gas pf	300	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
5⅝	5⅛	..	Consol Oil	800	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	..
42½	38⅝	2	Cont Can	600	41¼	40⅞	41¼	41
17¼	14⅞	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	17⅛	16⅝	17¼	16⅞
2⅝	2	..	Cont Motors	300	2	2	2	..
6¼	5½	..	Cont Oil	1000	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
56⅝	52¼	3	Corn Products	1200	55	54⅝	54⅝	55
4¼	3½	..	Coty	300	4¼	3⅞	4	3⅞
38⅞	24⅞	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28
19	16½	..	Crown Cork & S	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
27	25¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	25½	25¼	25¼	..
24	17⅝	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	20	20	20	20
⅞	⅞	..	Cuba Co	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
23½	21⅛	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	..
11⅞	9¼	..	Curtis Publishing	100	10	9⅝	10	10
48⅝	41	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	42	40⅞	41	..
2½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
3⅝	2⅝	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
8¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	200	8½	7½	8½	..
			—D—					
4⅞	3⅝	..	Davison Chem	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4⅝
58¼	45	6	Del & Hudson	9500	51⅝	48½	51	49⅛
27⅝	20⅛	..	Del Lack & W	3500	25⅝	25	25¾	25
71½	67	6	Detroit Edison	200	70	70	70	70
19¼	18¼	1	Diamond Match	300	18⅝	18½	18½	19
13⅝	12½	1¶	Dome Mines	1000	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
13⅝	10½	.75	Douglas A	1200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13
41½	36½	2	du Pont de Nem	3800	40	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
106	102⅝	6	du Pont deb	500	103½	103⅜	103⅜	103¼
102	100	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	102	101½	101½	..
			—E—					
61⅜	54	3	Eastman Kodak	600	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	57¼
6	5⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
20⅞	17¾	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	700	18¼	17⅞	18	18½
1⅛	1	..	Elec Boat	050	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
1¾	1½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
7⅝	5¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1500	6¼	6	6⅛	6¼
20½	15⅝	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	500	16½	16	16¼	..
18¼	14	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	14	14	14	..
25½	23⅞	2	Elec Sto Battery	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
7¾	5⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	[illegible]	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
			—F—					
3½	3½	..	Fashion Park pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
3½	2½	..	Fed Water Serv	300	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
18⅝	15⅞	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	700	17½	16⅞	17⅛	17
56	51¼	2½	First Nat Stores	200	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
20⅛	18¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19½
7½	1⅝	..	Fox Film A	600	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
26⅞	23	2	Freeport Texas	800	23½	23	23¼	23¼
			—G—					
4	3	..	Gen Am Inv	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
48⅛	48⅛	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	..
19	16⅞	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	18	18	18	18
7⅝	6⅞	..	Gen Asphalt	300	7	6⅞	7	..
14⅝	13	2	Gen Baking	500	14	13⅞	14	..
1½	1½	..	Gen Cable	100	1½	1½	1½	..
3¾	3⅛	..	Gen Cable A	100	3½	3½	3½	..
16⅝	14⅝	.40	Gen Electric	2600	15⅞	15	15⅞	15⅛
12	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
27⅝	23⅞	2	Gen Foods	1200	24⅝	24	24	24¼
1½	1	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
13	10¼	7	Gen G&E 7%	10	13	13	13	13
1	1	..	Gen G&E 8% B	490	1	1	1	..
41½	38½	3	Gen Mills	800	40⅝	40	40⅝	40¼
98	96⅝	6	Gen Mills pf	100	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
14⅞	12⅞	1	Gen Motors	7200	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	13¼
77¼	72½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	73	73	73	73
18⅝	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	800	18⅝	18	18⅝	18½
⅜	½	..	Gen Realty	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6¼	4	..	Gen Refractories	200	4½	4	4	5¼
20¼	17	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2900	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17⅝
1½	1	..	Gimbel Bros	800	1⅛	1	1	..
16⅞	14	1.20	Gold Dust	400	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	..
6⅛	4⅛	..	Goodrich	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
18¾	14	..	Goodyear	2500	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15½
45	36	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	42	41⅞	42	42
2½	1⅝	..	Graham Paige	800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝
21⅝	18¼	1	Grant (WT)	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
14⅝	7⅝	..	Great Nor pf	300	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7	6¼	..	Great Nor Ore	700	6½	6	6	6⅞
7⅝	7	..	Great West Sug	600	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
12½	9	..	Gulf States Steel	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
			—H—					
51⅞	45⅛	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
6⅝	6⅝	..	Hat Corp pf	50	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
17½	16	1½	Hercules Powder	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
93	87½	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	93	92	92	..
57⅝	52¼	5	Hershey Choc	700	52⅝	52½	52½	52½
80	77¼	6	Hershey Choc pf	100	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	..
7	3½	..	Holland Furnace	2300	7	5⅝	6⅞	5⅝
2½	2	..	Houdaille Her B	100	2	2	2	..
15¾	13¼	..	Houston Oil	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	..
7¾	5½	.40	Howe Sound	200	7⅜	7	7⅛	6¾
15⅝	14⅝	2½	Hudson & Man	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	..
37½	35	5	Hud & Man pf	100	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	..
5½	4⅛	..	Hudson Motor	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
3⅛	2⅝	..	Hupp Motors	300	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
			—I—					
14⅝	11¼	..	Ill Central	1400	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
34⅝	28½	2	Indus Rayon	2400	34⅝	32½	34⅝	33
31½	23¼	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	25½	25	25½	..
16	13	..	Inland Steel	400	14¼	14¼	14¼	..
5¼	4¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
1½	1¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
97¼	89	6	Int Business M	200	91½	91½	91½	93¼
3⅝	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
9	8	..	Int Cement	500	8¼	8	8¼	..
⅜	⅛	..	Int Combustion	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
25¼	20⅝	1.20	Int Harvester	3700	22¼	21⅝	22	21⅝
6⅛	5	..	Int Hydroelec	600	5	5	5	5¼
8½	7⅝	..	Int Nickel	1700	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1⅝	⅞	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	1	1	1	..
½	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	½	½	½	..
4½	2½	..	Int Pap&P pf	300	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3
42	40½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	30	41	40½	41	..
27¼	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	200	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	27
14¼	11⅞	..	Int Silver	100	12	12	12	..
8½	6⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	3200	7	6⅞	7	7
25	20	7	Int'sta DS pf xw	10	21	21	21	..
			—J—					
27⅛	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
50	37	3	Jones & L'lin pf	80	37	37	37	..
			—K—					
10⅛	8	..	Kan C South	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	..
2	1½	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
5⅝	4	..	Kelvinator Corp	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
10⅝	8Z	..	Kennecott Cop	1200	9	8⅝	9	8⅝
10⅝	8⅝	1	Kresge	700	9⅛	9	9	9⅝
100	99	7	Kresge pf	30	100	99⅝	100	..
28⅝	27	1	Kress Co	100	28½	28½	28½	..
18⅝	16⅝	1	Kroger Groc & B	400	18	17½	17⅝	17½
			—L—					
65	60	5	Laclede Gas StL	200	65	63	65	61½
14⅝	10½	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	13⅝	13	13⅝	12⅝
47⅝	41¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	1200	44⅝	44	44	44½
6⅝	6	..	Libbey-Owens-F	300	6⅝	6¼	6½	..
14⅝	12⅝	..	Liquid Carbonic	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	..
21½	15½	3	Loew's Inc	1700	16	15½	16	16
3½	2⅝	..	Loft Inc	300	3	2⅝	3	3
1	⅞	..	Long Bell Lum A	70	1	⅞	1	⅞
27	23	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	25	25	25	..
120	120	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	120	120	120	..
27⅝	21¼	..	Louisville & N	700	27⅝	26½	27¾	26
6⅛	5¼	..	Ludlum Steel	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
			—M—					
17⅝	16¼	2	McCall Corp	100	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼
3	1	..	McCrory Stores	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
21½	18⅝	1⅛¶	McIntyre Porcu	800	20	19⅝	20	19⅝
51⅝	44⅝	4	McKeesport Tin	2100	50½	50⅛	50¼	50¼
7	2½	..	McLellan Sto pf	80	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
20⅞	16½	1	Mack Trucks	400	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	17⅛
35⅝	28⅝	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	29⅝	28½	28½	30⅛
18⅝	15½	..	Man Elv gtd	10	15⅝	15½	15½	18⅝
9⅝	6	..	Man Elv mg	700	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
11½	10	.80	Marine Mid	200	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	11
1⅛	1	..	Marmon Motor	100	1	1	1	..
6¼	4¼	..	Marshall Field	200	4½	4¼	4½	4½
17⅝	15	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	200	17	16	17	..
13⅝	11⅝	1	May Dept Stores	300	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	..
10⅝	10	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	10	10	10	..
3	2¼	..	Miami Cop	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
17⅞	16½	1	Min Honeywell	100	16½	16½	16½	..
8¼	5⅝	..	Mo Kan & Tex	400	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅝
16⅝	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	700	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16
4⅝	2⅝	..	Mo Pacific	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
7	4⅝	..	Mo Pacific pf	700	5¼	5	5	5⅛
31	27⅛	1¼	Monsanto Chem	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	30
15	13⅝	..	Montgom Ward	9100	14	13⅝	13⅞	14
¼	⅛	..	Mother Lode	200	¼	¼	¼	..
3¼	3	..	Motor Wheel	300	3	3	3	..
3⅝	2⅞	..	Murray Body	200	3	2⅞	3	3
8¼	8	1	Myers & Bro	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
			—N—					
15⅝	13¼	1	Nash Motors	700	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
41	37½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	39½	39¼	39¼	39½
138⅞	136	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	135	135	135	..
8⅞	7	..	Nat Cash Reg	500	7¼	7	7	7⅝
18¼	14¼	2	Nat Dairy Prod	7100	15	14⅝	14⅞	14½
⅜	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	200	⅜	¼	¼	..
15¼	13	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
22	19	.50	Nat Steel	400	20⅛	20	20	..
6¼	5½	..	Nat Supply	100	6	6	6	..
8½	6½	..	Nat Surety	100	6½	6½	6½	..
8⅞	8½	.60	Nat Tea	600	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	..
5¼	4⅝	..	Nevada Cons Cop	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
8¾	7¼	..	NY Air Brake	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
21⅝	16⅞	..	NY Central	11000	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	19⅛
5	3¼	..	NY C & StL pf	400	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
120	106	5	NY & Harlem	170	120	119	120	119
1	⅜	..	NY Investors	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
17⅝	13	..	NY NH & H pf	200	28¼	27½	28¼	27¼
11¼	7⅝	..	NY Ont & W	1400	11¼	10⅞	11¼	10½
2⅝	1⅝	..	NY Shipbldg	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
36⅝	36½	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	36⅝	36½	36½	..
19¼	17⅝	1.10e	Noranda M	300	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	19
124	114	8	Norfolk & West	100	112½	122½	122½	..
31½	27½	10a	North American	1700	28	27⅝	28	28
7⅝	5½	..	No Am Aviation	400	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6⅛
74½	68	6	No Am Edison pf	100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
17⅝	13	..	Northern Pacific	400	15½	14¼	15½	14⅝
			—O—					
⅛	6¼	.50c	Ohio Oil	900	6½	6⅝	6½	..
5¼	1⅝	..	Orpheum Circ pf	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	3
13⅛	10⅝	1	Otis Elevator	300	12	12	12	12
10⅞	7	..	Otis Steel ppf	20	8½	8½	8½	8
37	33½	2	*Owens Ill Glass	200	34¾	34¼	34¼	35
			—P—					
31¼	28⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	30⅛	30	30	29⅞
43⅝	36⅞	3	Pacific Lighting	200	37⅝	37½	37½	37¾
7⅞	7⅝	..	Pacific Mills	90	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
79⅝	79⅛	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	..
2⅞	2¼	..	Packard Motor	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
⅝	½	..	Panhandle P & R	200	½	½	½	½
2⅝	⅞	..	Paramount Pub	4800	1	⅞	⅞	1
1½	¾	..	Park Utah	100	1	1	1	1
⅞	⅞	..	Pathe Exchange	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	½
2¼	2¼	..	Pathe Exch A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
37⅞	24½	1.80	Penney (JC)	200	27	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
19⅝	13⅝	..	Pennsylvania RR	2000	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
8⅝	5⅝	..	Pere Marq pf	40	8½	8	8	7⅝
9	6	..	Pere Marq ppf	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
5¼	4⅝	..	Petroleum	800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
5½	4½	..	Phelps Dodge	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
32	29½	3	Phila Co 6%	100	32	32	32	..
4½	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	400	3⅝	3¼	3¼	..
6	4⅝	..	Phillips Pet	4000	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
⅜	⅜	..	Pierce Oil	200	¼	¼	¼	..
5	4⅝	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	5	5	5	5
11½	10½	.60	Pillsbury Flour	1500	11½	11¼	11½	11¼
34⅞	34½	2.58	Pirelli Co Italy	400	34⅞	34	34⅞	..
1	⅞	..	Pittston Co	40	1	1	1	..
9½	8¼	1	Plymouth Oil	12	8⅝	8½	8½	..
7⅝	5	..	Postal Tel pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
1¼	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
29½	24⅞	.50	Procter & Gam	1200	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25½
55¼	52	3.20	Public Service	800	53	52½	53	53
23⅝	18½	3	Pullman	600	22½	22	22	22½
10	7	1	Purity Bakeries	800	8	7⅝	7⅝	8
			—R—					
6	4⅝	..	Radio Corp Amer	3800	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
11⅝	8⅛	..	Radio pf B	100	8½	8½	8½	..
3⅝	1¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	1200	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
6⅝	6⅛	.60	Raybestos Man	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
32⅝	24¼	1	Reading	200	30½	30	30½	..
28	28	2	Reading 2pf	100	32	28	28	..
9⅞	6⅞	..	Real Silk Hosiery	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
4	3⅛	..	Remington Rand	40	3⅛	3½	3½	3⅝
2	1⅝	..	Reo Motors	100	2	2	2	2
7¼	5⅝	..	Republic I & S	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
15	11	..	Repub I&S pf	100	12	12	12	..
9	8	1	Reynolds Metal	100	8½	8½	8½	..
6½	3¼	1	Reynolds Spring	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
17	17	1.06	dRhine W'phalia	100	17	17	17	..
5⅛	4	..	Rossia In Co Am	100	4	4	4	4
21⅞	19Z	..	Royal Dutch	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	..
			—S—					
42⅝	39⅛	3	Safeway Stores	200	40⅞	40½	40½	40½
8	7⅛	St	Joseph Land	400	7½	7½	7½	..
1½	1	..	StL & SF	300	1	1	1	..
1⅞	1¼	..	StL & SF pf	100	1½	1¼	1½	1
31	28	1.40§	Scott Paper	10	29	29	29	..
⅜	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
20¼	17⅜	.40	Seaboard Oil	2800	17⅜	17½	17⅜	..
22⅜	18⅝	..	Sears Roebuck	1500	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2⅛	1⅝	..	Servel Inc	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
4	2¼	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	1400	2	2	2	..
10	8⅝	.50	Shattuck (FG)	800	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8½
5⅝	4⅝	..	Shell Union Oil	800	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
44½	38	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	38	38	38	..
8¼	6⅝	..	Simmons	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
25⅝	24	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	800	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	24⅝
7	7	..	Sloss Sheffield	100	7	7	7	..
7⅝	6⅝	.40	Socony Vacuum	2500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
28	25¼	3	So Calif Edison	400	26¼	26	26	..
19⅞	15	..	Southern Pacific	800	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞
18⅝	15⅛	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½
6⅞	4⅝	..	Southern Ry	400	6½	6	6¼	6
9¼	5⅞	..	Southern Ry pf	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7¾
2	1⅜	..	Sparks Withing	100	1½	1½	1½	..
15⅝	14⅝	1	Stand Brands	800	15	14¾	15	14⅞
15¾	12	1.20	Stand Gas & El	300	12½	12¼	12¼	12½
26	23⅞	2	Stand Oil Calif	4600	24½	24	24½	24¼
101	99⅝	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..
17⅝	15	..	Stand Oil Kan	600	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
31⅝	29½	2¶	Stand Oil NJ	800	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29⅝
2½	1⅞	..	Sterling pf	200	2	2	2	..
3⅝	3⅛	..	Stewart Warner	100	3½	3½	3½	..
10⅝	7½	..	Stone & Webster	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
5¼	3⅝	..	Studebaker	600	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
34⅞	22	7	Studebaker pf	20	22¼	22	22¼	22
96	92	1§	Sun Oil	200	36	36	36	..
1½	¾	..	Superior Oil	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
			—T—					
14⅛	12⅞	1	Texas Corp	300	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
25	22	2	Texas Gulf Sul	800	23⅝	23	23⅝	23
3¾	3½	..	The Fair	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
6½	5½	..	Third Ave Ry	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	6
16½	14½	.90	Third Nat Inv	100	16	16	16	..
3½	3⅛	..	Tide Water Asso	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
44⅛	41½	6	Tide W Asso pf	100	44	44	44	43
3½	2⅝	..	Timken-Detroit	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
16⅝	14¼	1	Timken Roller	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
6	4⅞	..	Transamerica	100	5	5	5	5
4¼*	3½	..	Tri Continental	900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
59	55	6	Tri Cont pf	400	59	58	59	..
			—U—					
28⅝	25½	1.20	Union Carbide	2600	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	27
11⅝	9⅛	1	Union Oil Calif	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
77¾	69⅝	6	Union Pacific	3200	76	74½	75½	75
28⅝	25¼	..	United Air & Tr	14800	26⅝	26	26½	26⅛
59⅝	57½	3	United A&T pf	100	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅞
18	15½	2	United Biscuit	400	17	17	17	..
16	12½	..	United Carbon	2600	14¼	12½	14¼	12½
10⅛	8⅝	.40	United Corp	2000	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
37⅞	33⅝	3	United Corp pf	200	26¼	26	26¼	26
4	3⅛	..	United El Coal	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
30⅝	23¼	..	United Fruit	1600	30	29¼	29⅝	30
20⅝	19½	1.20	United Gas Im	2800	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
100	98⅞	5	United Gas I pf	600	99	98½	98½	..
5½	4⅝	..	United Piece Dye	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
⅜	⅜	..	US Express	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
22½	20⅛	1.60	US Gypsum	500	21⅝	21½	21½	22
107⅝	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	10	106	106	106	107¾
27¼	19⅝	..	US Indus Alco	1800	20¼	19⅞	20	20
10⅞	8	½	US Pipe & Fdry	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
14	13¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	100	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
5⅝	4¼	..	US Rubber	600	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4⅝
12	8⅝	..	US Rubber 1pf	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
18½	13⅝	1	US Smelt R&M	300	17	17	17	..
42¼	39⅛	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	42	42	42	..
32	26⅝	..	US Steel	12400	28¼	27½	27⅝	27⅝
66⅝	59	7	US Steel pf	1900	61½	60	61	60½
15	10⅞	..	Univ Pictures pf	40	11½	10⅞	10⅞	..
4⅞	3	..	Utilities P&Lt A	700	3⅛	3	3	3¼
			—V—					
⅝	⅝	..	Vadsco Sales	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
14¼	11⅞	..	Vanadium	400	12¼	12	12¼	12½
85⅝	77	6	Va El & Pow pf	30	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	..
20⅝	17	..	Vulcan Detin	80	18½	17⅝	17⅝	18
			—W—					
2¼	1⅜	..	Warner Bros A	4200	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
⅝	⅜	..	Wells Fargo Exp	30	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
49	45½	4	Wesson Oil pf	200	46½	46¼	46½	..
51½	38⅝	7	W Penn El A	230	45½	43½	44	45
101	98	6	W Penn Pf 6%	10	99	99	99	99
6⅝	5	..	Westn Maryland	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
31	25¼	..	Westn Union	400	26¼	26	26¼	26¼
14⅝	11⅝	1	Westing Air Br	300	14	13⅝	14	14
31⅝	27⅝	..	Westing Elec	1900	29⅛	28⅝	29	28⅝
8	6½	..	Westvaco Chlor	300	8	7⅝	8	..
3	2⅝	..	Wilcox Oil & G	600	3	2⅞	3	..
2⅝	1⅝	..	Willys-Overland	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
23	22½	..	Wilson & C pf	200	23	22⅛	22⅝	..
37⅛	31½	2.40	Woolworth	2900	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	32½
16	13	..	Worthington Pump	100	15	15	15	..
8½	8½	..	Wright Aero	20	8½	8½	8½	..
			—Y—					
8¼	7	1	Yale & Towne	500	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
4¼	3⅛	..	Yellow Truck	600	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
			—Z—					
1	⅝	..	Zenith Radio	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in scrip. dPaid in 1931. ePaid this year.

Chicago District Has Upward Trend

THE opening of a new week finds accumulated data indicating that business is doing better than holding its own, and that commodity prices are gradually stabilizing around their present levels. The steel industry has made an advance of one point, bringing up production to 19 per cent of capacity. The increase of carloadings since last July has convinced Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, that "the railroads have turned the corner." He notes that the "strong favorable trend" has continued into January.

Chicago, which has had its full quota of adverse trends, is seemingly on an upward grade. The Association of Commerce there notes that in the last week former gains in retail sales were fully maintained and some new gains made; that steel output is higher; that automobile distribution is better for the second consecutive month; that there is a marked pickup in the typewriter trade, and gains are reported in the packing industry.

The Ætna-Standard Engineering Company, Chicago, states that more inquiries have been received for rolling mill equipment in the last few months than at any time during the first three quarters of last year.

Guaranty Trust Is Opposed To Any Inflation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Opposition to anything resembling monetary inflation feature statements by the Guaranty Trust Company and Moody's Investors Service today. The Guaranty Trust holds that the power to straighten out the business and financial situation is possessed by the Congress and that many of the suggestions for more credit and more currency are being offered without any apparent study or grasp of the situation.

As Moody's sees things, there already exist "powerful elements of potential credit expansion that may make outright artificial inflation unnecessary."

Meanwhile the possibilities of inflation are being discussed seriously in highest financial and business quarters. The consensus in Wall Street is that it would do infinitely more harm than good. The views of the Guaranty Trust Company are representative. It holds that "there is more credit available today than ever before in our history and the outstanding currency is at its high peak—nearly $1,000,000,000 more than at the peak of our boom period in 1929."

"The logical deduction is that what we need is not more credit or more currency, but greater confidence in the use of the credit and currency already available," the report says. "So the crux of the situation is the restoration of confidence, and the crucial question is, How may that be stimulated?

"Again the answer seems somewhat obvious. If Congress would concern itself less with specious remedies and more with fundamental correctives, confidence would soon be revived.

"Established government credit through a balanced budget and a sound basis of taxes would mark the beginning of a return of confidence.

"Businesslike settlement of the debt problem, proper adjustment of tariffs, relief from the ills and abuses of our bankruptcy laws and revision of the anti-trust laws to permit control of production are among the positive suggestions that would have a constructive effect."

WHEAT PRICES FIRM IN LATE DEALINGS

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 (AP)—Reports that the British Premier's advisers predicted wheat price advances further along in the season had a general strengthening effect on breadstuffs late today.

There were also Washington official reports that wheat consumption in Europe had not been reduced to any great extent by high import duties of various countries. A decrease of the United States visible supply brought the total down to 153,694,000 bushels, compared with 204,298,000 a year ago.

Wheat closed firm, ⅛-⅜ above Saturday's finish, corn unchanged to ⅛ lower, oats ⅛ down, and provisions unchanged to 5c decline.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	6.03	6.07	6.00	6.00	—.10
May	6.15	6.20	6.13	6.13	—.10
July	6.28	6.32	6.26	6.26	—.11
October	6.46	6.51	6.45	6.45	—.09
December	6.60	6.65	6.57	6.57	—.12
January	6.64	6.68	6.62	6.62	—.11

Spots 6.10, down 15 points. Tone at close, barely steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.15	6.15	6.11	6.13	—.06
May	6.26	6.27	6.21	6.21	—.11
July	6.37	6.40	6.32	6.32	—.10
October	6.56	6.57	6.55	6.55	—.05
December	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	—.04

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.04	6.05	6.00	6.00	—.09
May	6.16	6.18	6.12	6.13	—.09
July	6.28	6.30	6.25	6.25	—.09
October	6.46	6.48	6.42	6.42	—.08
December	6.58	6.58	6.56	6.56	+.02
January	6.63	6.63	6.61	6.61	—.08

Tone at close barely steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	4.86	4.87	4.85	4.86	—.06
May	4.88	4.89	4.87	4.88	—.06
July	4.90	4.91	4.89	4.90	—.06
October	4.94	4.95	4.94	4.94	—.06
December	4.97				—.06
January	4.85	4.86	4.85	4.87	—.06

Spots 5.11 off 7 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg
September	53.80	53.80	...
October	54.20	54.20	...
November	54.30	54.30	...
December	54.40	54.40	...
January			...
February	53.00	53.00	...
March	53.00	53.00	...
April	53.00	53.00	...

Tone at close quiet. All bid prices.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT

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The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and Hotel Statler Building

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—There is 20 per cent more currency outstanding in the United States today than there was in 1929. To this must be added a percentage, say, another 25 per cent, to indicate its increased value. Yet the complaints about the lack of the circulating medium were negligible in 1929 and are widespread in 1933.

Two reasons account for this seeming paradox. One is the contraction of check money. In normal times this kind is anywhere up to 11 times the amount of outstanding currency, and is measured by the amount of bank deposits. Since there has been a contraction of bank deposits totaling more than twice the sum of all the currency outstanding, a great responsibility is vested in this latter money for financing business. The second reason is that currency nowadays is either not used at all or has been slowed down in its use. Perhaps as much as the 20 per cent increase between 1929 and 1933 is being hoarded, while the velocity, or turnover, of circulation of the remainder (as well as of bank deposits) has diminished enormously.

Velocity of Circulation

Of these two currency problems, the decline in the velocity of circulation is of chief importance. It is quite apparent that if a dollar changed hands five times a week in 1933 and 40 times a week in 1929, its present usefulness would be down to one-eighth. Something on this order has actually occurred. And this delayed action of money has kept cotton in the field, textiles in the warehouses, new summer dresses in the stock rooms—all of which are movable only in response to prior offerings of money.

Hoarding is really a great testimony to the Government's credit. It is gold, not its paper representations in the form of dollar bills, that is the standard of value and the medium of exchange. But money in general is not now issued as warehouse receipts for gold. The amount outstanding has only a percentage backing in solid metal. Nevertheless people believe that their money is the equivalent of gold, and they support their belief by hoarding it! American currency, in other words, has added to its characteristics that of being a store of value.

Hoarding in Other Lands

Few other countries have gone through such an experience. Hoarding in France, I believe, is virtually limited to the actual gold. In Mexico, far from accepting paper, the shopkeepers look askance at it, and insist on silver "cartwheels," silver being the Mexican standard. In the Orient a person would be thought crazy who hoarded paper money; the Hindus and the Chinese hoard gold and silver, which neither moth nor rust (nor the vagaries of government policy) doth corrupt.

Merely increasing the power to issue currency will not satisfy the so-called shortage of money. This has been proved by the negligible result of the Glass-Borah amendment to the Home Loan Act adding to the banks' power to issue national bank notes. This afforded no relief at all to the cashless population. For, before one could touch the new money, one had to have claims upon it, either savings or deposits. Thus the so-called shortage of money amounts to a shortage of claims on money. And, in the absence of savings or bank deposits, the only method of adding to claims is the provision of wage-paying work.

During the present industrial stalemate the agency left to take the lead in making new jobs is the government. This it could do in two ways: (a) start an ambitious program of public works and distribute money as wages, in non-interest-bearing bonds, in a new note issue, or in money borrowed from the investment public; or, (b) guarantee private industry. So many fears have been created over any "tampering with the currency" that probably the latter scheme is less likely to aggravate the condition of lower economic activity which it would set out to surmount.

The author of the industrial guarantee system is Mr. Fred I. Kent, well-known New York banker and economist. Under his plan industrial undertakings would be carefully canvassed for plans for resuming operations on the 1927 scale. Loans would then be advanced, with a guarantee against loss, "for such proportion of the loan as was not covered by the sale of the increased production." The plan has been submitted to a host of industrialists and "83 1-3 per cent" have approved it. It lately received the endorsement of Mr. Charles A. Miller, president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

If such a plan were successful in moving industry out of its present "dead center," or if industry revived of its own accord, then the amount of currency now hoarded would come back into circulation, while the bank credit now dammed up, which is so much more important, would flow again into the channels of enterprise.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATCHISON

	1932	1931
December gross	$10,021,148	$11,740,497
Net oper income	1,224,270	944,960
12 months gross	133,133,537	181,181,261
Net oper income	17,659,793	31,449,274

CANADIAN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
December gross	$9,701,199	$11,751,227
Net after expenses	2,310,749	3,590,562
12 months gross	123,936,712	147,846,118
Net after expenses	20,089,984	25,424,766

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

	1932	1931
December gross	$7,077,503	$8,237,542
Net oper income	1,235,574	1,530,579
12 months gross	89,305,278	116,788,194
Net oper income	12,578,554	11,847,418
Surplus after charges	*3,546,574	*3,582,112

*Deficit after charges.

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS

	1932	1931
December gross	390,410	$392,513
Net oper income	71,170	84,460
Surplus after charges	4,226	20,143
12 months gross	4,055,843	5,852,321
Net oper income	793,044	1,460,968
Surplus after charges	27,525	728,995

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	1932	1931
December gross	$5,482,267	$6,089,971
Net oper income	*1,993,028	783,159
12 months gross	63,920,024	87,019,791
Net oper income	3,278,090	9,519,324

PITTSBURGH & WEST VIRGINIA

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$177,300	$201,637
Net oper inc	71,057	49,230
12 mos gross	2,239,821	2,905,143
Net oper inc	619,018	625,021

WESTERN MARYLAND

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$1,062,547	$1,098,639
Net oper inc	379,189	347,339
Surp aft chgs	124,910	63,288
12 mos gross	12,081,684	14,811,053
Net oper inc	3,714,864	4,343,199
Surp aft chgs	612,893	1,011,012

RUTLAND

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$270,621	$321,450
Net oper inc	15,976	*5,547
12 mos gross	3,870,106	4,541,812
Net oper inc	306,711	254,242

*Deficit.

PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$1,040,575	$1,160,486
Net oper inc	166,734	196,485
12 mos gross	12,521,976	17,836,549
Net oper inc	1,647,097	3,276,312

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$5,955,778	$7,568,950
Net oper inc	641,775	726,918
12 mos gross	79,543,629	111,218,959
Net oper inc	9,592,497	20,506,918

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$3,093,737	$3,692,868
Net op def	14,647	*78,410
12 mos gross	42,672,136	57,112,998
Net op inc	3,273,107	9,435,501

*Income.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$886,112	$1,016,014
Net op inc	149,619	19,873
12 mos gross	11,355,116	15,140,254
Net op inc	715,254	822,215

GULF, MOBILE & NORTHERN

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$230,730	$293,238
Net op inc	*25,008	32,474
12 mos gross	3,151,651	4,094,743
Net op inc	*132,335	166,003

*Deficit.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$1,139,039	$1,478,343
Net op inc	*35,104	175,386
Surp af chgs	†215,330	30,269
12 mos gross	15,159,400	20,107,787
Net op inc	403,778	2,571,094
Surp af chgs	†1,365,466	901,113

*Loss. †Deficit.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$614,785	$793,611
Net op inc	101,019	3,901
12 mos gross	7,916,338	11,054,802
Net op inc	*111,763	177,314

*Deficit.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$6,046,176	$8,813,301
Net op inc	1,362,408	349,800

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$394,069	$368,814
Net op inc	88,047	66,335

MOBILE & OHIO

	1932	1931
Dec. gross	$545,665	$607,051
Net op def	21,030	138,268
12 mos gross	1,851,329	10,044,745
Net op def	509,802	318,555

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1932	1931
Dec. net op inc	$38,956	$2,468
12 mos net op inc	857,934	2,619,428

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London, Jan. 30 (AP)—Consols for money today were 74¼, De Beers 4⅞ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ½ and discount rates—short bills 1½-¾ and 3 month bills ¾ per cent.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Steady; rails firm.
Bonds: Irregular; Germans react.
Curb: Steady; changes nominal.
Foreign exchanges: Irregular: Danish krone slumps.
Cotton: Quiet; lower cables; local and southern selling.
Sugar: Quiet; increased spot offerings.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Firm; British predictions of advance.
Corn: Easier; Argentine rains.
Cattle: Weak to 25 lower; slow; heavy fresh run.
Hogs: 10-20 lower; run exceeded expectations.

FOREIGN

London: Gold mining shares on the stock exchange continued their rise on South African buying. However, the best prices in other sections were not maintained and they turned quietly easy on continental political developments. German bonds were weak early in the session but recovered partially later. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse were irregular being influenced by domestic and foreign events including the appointment of Adolf Hitler as Chancellor of Germany. The close was better orientated.

Berlin: Owing to inner political developments, trading on the Boerse was stagnant, transactions being the smallest in some time. The closing was a trifle weaker.

COTTON PRICES STEADY

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—An early decline of 9 to 11 points in cotton today under southern and foreign selling was followed by partial rallies. The decline to 6.01 for March and 6.26 for July was checked by trade buying and the midafternoon market was steady at rallies of 4 or 5 points from the lowest. Active months showed net losses of 5 to 7 points.

CHEVROLET OUTPUT INCREASES

DETROIT, Jan. 30—Chevrolet Motor Company will produce 62,000 cars in January, the best monthly record since July, 1931, according to W. S. Knudsen, president and general manager.

CENTURY SHARES TRUST

Honorable Charles Francis Adams has been appointed trustee of the Century Shares Trust. Mr. Adams will succeed the late Ellery S. James.

Amusements

FOX FILM presents NOEL COWARD'S Picture of the Generation
CAVALCADE
—NOW PLAYING—
Special De Luxe Engagements
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30
Majestic Theatre, Boston
Gaiety Theatre, New York City
Grauman's Chinese, Hollywood
Opening Dates Announced
Philadelphia, Pa.—Locust Theatre, Feb. 2
Buffalo, N. Y.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 5
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Nixon Theatre, Feb. 6
New Haven, Conn.—College Theatre, Feb. 11
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 12
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Bridgeport, Conn.—Majestic, Feb. 18
Hartford, Conn.—Palace Theatre, Feb. 18
Springfield, Mass.—Fox Theatre, Feb. 18
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Worcester, Mass.—Elm St. Theatre, Feb. 25
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12
Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.

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By MARC CONNELLY

NEW YORK CITY
Eva Le Gallienne's Production
ALICE in WONDERLAND
HUTCHINSON—SCHILDKRAUT—LE GALLIENNE
and Civic Repertory Cast
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Eve. 8:30
Prices 50c to $3 inc. Tax. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30

STEEL MILLS MORE ACTIVE DURING WEEK

Rate 18 to 19 Per Cent Capacity—Makers Are More Confident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The steel industry is still headed in the right direction with a steady increase in pace, the present rate being 18 to 19 per cent of capacity.

The steel makers are more and more convinced that a permanent turn for the better has taken place, and point to last summer as having been the zero hour, with 12 per cent operations in early July.

The improvement is very slow, more gradual in fact than is normal for this time of year, yet the very gradual improvement is considered sounder than a sharp increase one week and falling off the next would be.

The sharpest improvement in pace has been in the Chicago district where operations have increased from 9 to 15 per cent of capacity. The Cleveland district, at 45 per cent, is the most active section of the country because it busies itself with turning out automobile steel.

The steel makers were disappointed by the strike at the plants making automobile bodies for the Ford Motor Company just at the time that Ford was speeding up on the production of its new eight-cylinder models. However, even if the strike is long-extended, it will probably not have much effect on the steel industry.

In the first place the Ford Motor Company makes a large share of its own steel, and does not buy as much steel in the open market as other automobile manufacturers; in the second place what Ford will lose in the way of busines will probably be gained by rival automobile makers so that the aggregate sales of automobiles will probably not be lessened.

Steel Prices Improve

Steel prices appear steadier after the first fresh burst of weakness a week or so ago. Such weakness, however, often takes place on the eve of a buying movement and again it may be an indication of important buying to come.

The purchase of 14,000 tons of steel pipe from the Republic Steel Corporation by the Phillips Petroleum Corporation is significant in that the largest pipe order in 1932 had been for 8000 tons. This order will speed up operations considerably in the Youngstown district.

The time will soon come, the steel makers believe, when a general replenishment movement of equipment in which steel is the chief material will materialize.

An interesting slant to this situation is that the steel makers themselves have found it necessary to replace worn equipment. A maker of steel ingot molds is the busiest in many months and a maker of rolling mill equipment is operating at 40 per cent of capacity. A maker of steel electrical equipment at Pittsburgh has received a large order for motors and other machinery used in steel mills.

One of the dullest phases of business is pig iron along the Atlantic seaboard. One inquiry of the week in New York was two tons, while another called for 15 tons, whereas usually 50 tons is the minimum amount inquired for and bought.

In the middle West pig iron shipments are increasing over those in December, due in a large measure to speeded automobile production. In the East, however, shipments are usually at the same low rate as last month.

Cast iron pipe has been more active than the average iron and steel commodity over the last several months. During the last week several inquiries for 200 to 1500 tons have appeared. On 1200 tons for the city of Boston the Warren Foundry & Pipe Company was low bidder.

Despite some price concessions in finished steel this month semi-finished steel items have held firm except for wire rods, which were reduced $2 a ton to $35.

Silver Prices Irregular

The rise and fall of silver prices was the feature of the week among the non-ferrous metals. Early in the week it was about 26½ cents an ounce, and speculation in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange was the liveliest in many weeks.

Silver's rise was due to the agitation at Washington for remonetization of the metal and the revival of the old Bryan proposition of 16 to 1.

The tin market also was strong, selling on several days at 23 cents a pound or higher, or a half cent above recent levels. Tin was strong because of evidences of better consumption in this country, particularly in the tin plate and automobile industries.

Copper prices were virtually unchanged both here and abroad. Sales abroad were quite active, totaling about 6000 tons for the week, but the domestic market remained unusually quiet, with sales at home so far this month under 1000 tons.

Lead was probably the most active of the major metals. This was due in part to the favorable statistics for December, which revealed that surplus stocks increased only 1000 tons that month when a gain of 5000 tons had been expected.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
September	.48⅝	.48⅞	.48¼	.48¾	+ ¼
May	.47⅛	.47⅜	.47⅛	.47⅜	+ ⅜
July	.47⅝	.47⅞	.47⅝	.47¾	+ ⅛
Corn					
September	.28⅞	.29	.28¾	.28⅞	— ⅛
May	.26⅛	.26⅜	.26⅛	.26¼	...
July	.27⅝	.27⅞	.27½	.27¾	...
Oats					
May	.17	.17	.16⅞	.17	— ⅛
July	.17¼	.17¼	.17⅛	.17¼	...
Lard					
May	3.92	3.92	3.90	3.90	—.02

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
September	.48⅝	.48¼	.48½
May	.46⅝	.46⅛	.46⅝
July	.47½	.47⅛	.47½

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last
September	.42⅝	.42⅝	.42⅝
May	.41¼	.40⅞	.41⅛
July	.41⅛	.41⅛	.41⅛

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	90	89½
Albany PWP 6s '48	29¾	29¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	33	32¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	24⅛	23¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	10½	10¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77⅝	77⅝
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33	32⅞
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	82⅛	82⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	77
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	73¼	73¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86½	85½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105¼	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	103	103
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106⅛	106⅛
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106⅝	106⅛
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	105¾	105½
Amer T&T 5s '65	105⅛	105
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅛	108
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96¼	96¼
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3⅝	3⅝
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73⅝	73⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '60	75½	75½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88⅛	88⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96	95¼
Atch T&SF 4s '65	82	81½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	93⅛	93⅛
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	84½	84½
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	13	11
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	72½	72
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	39⅛	39⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102⅛
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	85½	85½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	70	70
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	64½	64¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29¾	28¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39¾	39¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	67½	67⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	39½	39⅛
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	73⅞	73⅛
Bangor & Aroos 5s '43	96	95½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	108⅝	108⅛
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93¼	93¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	73	73
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	106⅝	106⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	94	93⅛
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106½	106⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	104⅝	104⅝
Bur Cedar R & N 5s '34	50	50
Bush Term con 5s '55	28	27⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	51	48
By Products Coke 5½s '45	44½	44½
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	65⅛	65
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	85	84⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84⅛	84
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	86⅝	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89	89
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88⅝	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89	88
Can North 4½s '35	98	97⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	101½	100¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	62½	62
Can Pacific 4½s '60	72½	72
Can Pacific 5s '44	85½	85
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	91	91
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	85⅞	85½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	27	27
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	86½	85⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	71⅝	71⅛
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	93	92⅝
Ches & O con 5s '39	106	106
Ches & O 4½s B	93	93
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	40¼	40⅛
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	89½	89⅛
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	92⅝	92½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	93	92
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	105½	105½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	34½	34¼
Chicago M CtP&Pac adj 2000	5	5
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	20⅞	20⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	17½	17
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11½	11
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	61½	61⅛
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	19⅛	19⅛
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037	17⅜	17
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	62	62
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	24½	24⅛
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¾	23⅝
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¼	13¾
Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60	28⅝	28½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	t 99¾	99¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	104⅝	104
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	101½	101½
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	113½	113½
Childs Co 5s '43	39	39
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	99⅝	99¼
Cin Un Terminal 4½s 2020	100	100
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	104½	104½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	50	50
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	45⅛	45
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	60	60
Clev Un Term 5s '73	65	65
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	69⅞	69⅞
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	82⅝	82
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	85¾	85¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	85½	85
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	94⅝	94⅝
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	104½	104½
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	100⅛	100⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	104⅝	104⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	7⅞	7⅞
Con Gas 4½s '51	100½	100⅛
Con Gas 5s '57	104	103⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105½	105½
Corn Products 5ss '34	103¾	103¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106⅛	106⅛
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	84⅝	84½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	91½	91½
Des Moines & Ft Dodge 4s ct	2½	2½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	94½	94½
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	32⅝	32¼
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	13½	13½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98¾	98¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	103½	103½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	102	104⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102⅝	102⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '62	102¼	102¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	84	83⅞
Dul & I Range 5s' 37	102¼	102
Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67	104½	104½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73¾	73½
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	37¼	37⅛
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27½	27½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27⅝	27¼
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	80½	80½
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	100½	100⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '47	102	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	104	104
Goodrich 6s '45	46½	46
Goodrich 1st 6½s' 47	80	79⅞
Goodyear Tire 5s' 57	81¾	81⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s' 36	99¾	98½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100⅛	100
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	44½	44
Great Northern 7s '36 A	58½	58¼
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	29	29
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	27½	27½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	49⅞	49½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s' 57	54	54
Hudson & Man rfg 5s 57	88¼	88¼
Humble Oil 5s' 37	103	102⅞
Ill Central West L 4s	66	66
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107	107
Ill Central 4¾s '66	38½	38
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	45¾	45½
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	49	48
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅜	102⅜
Ind Lville 4s '56	27	27
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	38⅛	38
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	57⅞	57
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60⅝	60
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18	17⅞
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19	19
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	38	38
Int Paper rfg 6s A '47	48½	48½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	29⅞	29¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34	33½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	32⅝	32⅝
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	84	84
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	84⅛	82⅝
Iowa Central rfg 4s' 51	1½	1½
Kan City P & L 4½s B '57	104	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	55	55
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	94	93¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	94¼	94¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	30	29½
Kings Co El 4s '49	76¼	76¼
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	61½	61½
aLclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93½	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65	65
L'Autaro 6s '54	4	4
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	37	37
Lehigh Val Term 5s	92	92
Loew's Inc 6s '41	68	67⅝
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90¼	90
Long Island deb 5s '37	95	95
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	31⅞	31½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
L&N uni 4s '40	88½	88½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	38½	37¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	29½	29½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	94	94
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	79¾	79¾
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	53	53
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84½	84
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	72	72
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10⅝	10
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	22½	22½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22¼	21½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	22	21⅝
Mo Pac 5s, I, '81	22	21¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9¾	9
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	82⅛	82⅛
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	85	85
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	60⅛	60⅛
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75¾	75¾
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	106½	106½
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	55	55
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	81½	81
Nat Steel 5s '56	79½	79½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110½	110⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91⅜	91¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	61¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60¼	60¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	110½	110½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	91⅜	91¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	62	61¾
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	60¼	60¼
NYC&H Rcon 4s A '98	66½	66½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	68	67¼
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45½	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45½	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48⅝	48
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63½	63
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	15½	15½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	96¾	96¾
NY Dock Co 4s '51	59	59
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36	36
NY Edison 5s C '51	107	106⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	114¾	114¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	47⅞	47⅞
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	57½	57
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	102¾	102¾
NY Steam Corp 5s' 56	103	102¾
NY Steam Corp 6s' 47	108	108
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	55	55
Niag Share 5½s '50	69¼	68½

	High	Low
Norf & Southern 5s '41	13	12½
Norf & W con 4s '96	99	98⅝
Norf & W div 4s '44	100⅜	100¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	12	12
North Am Co 5s '61	87	*87
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	83¼	82¼
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	105⅛	105⅛
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59	58⅛
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	87⅛	86⅝
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70⅝	70⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Otis Steel 6s '41	22	22
Owens Ill Glass 5s	101¼	101⅛
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅝	105
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	107⅝	107⅜
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	6⅝	6⅝
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	29½	29½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	8⅞	8¼
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	44	44
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	85⅛	85⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	94¼	94
Penn Railroad con 4½s	104	104
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	71⅞	71¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s	89⅝	89⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	89	89
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	96	95⅝
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	103¾	103⅝
Pere Marquette 5s '56	42	42
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	75	74½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	89	89
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	67	66¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41	40
Phil Railway 4s '37	21⅞	21¾
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	102	101¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	100¾	100¾
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	89⅞	89⅛
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	22½	22¼
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	44½	44
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅛	99⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	104	104
Purity Baking 5s '48	63½	63⅛
Read rfg 4½s A '97	90	90
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	78	78
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	24	23
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	89½	89½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50	49½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	7¼	7¼
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	7⅛	7⅛
StP M&M con 6s '33	95⅛	95⅛
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100½	100
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	88	88
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81	81
Shell Union 5s '47	79⅝	79½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	79	78¾
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	101	101
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40⅛	40⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	96½	96⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	99⅝	99¼
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	68½	68⅛
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42	91¾	91¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106⅛	106⅛
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	79	79
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	79	79
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	52¼	52
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	51⅛	51
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50¾	50¾
Southern Pacific SF Her 4s '50	29	29
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	67½	67½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	20⅝	20⅛
Southern Ry con 5s '94	60½	60¼
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	30½	30
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅞	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	99⅞
Studebaker 6s '42	34½	34
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	95½	95⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	82	82
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	43½	43¼
Third Ave 5s '37	89	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	27¼	27
Union El L & P 1st 5½s st	104	104
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Union El L & P 5s '57	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100¾	100⅛
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	92½	92½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	94⅛	93⅞
United Biscuit 6s '42	97¼	97
US Rubber Co 5s '47	43½	43⅛
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71⅞	71½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27	26¾
Util Pod & Lt 5½s '47	30	30
Vanadium 5s '41	42½	42½
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	50	50
Virginia El & P 5½s	105⅛	105
Wabash RR 5s B '76	7	7
Walworth 6s '45	19½	19½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	13	12
Western Electric 5s '44	100¾	100¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	63	63
Western Maryland 5½s '77	66½	66
Western Union 5s '51	51⅞	51
Western Union 5s '60	51⅞	51⅞
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	76	76
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 kk	103¼	103¼
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	10	10
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	58	58

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Jan30	Last Jan29
3½s '47	103.13	103.13	103.13	103.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.28	102.26	102.28	102.24
4th 4¼s '38	103.17	103.16	103.18	103.18
US 3s '55	98.26	98.22	98.22	98.24
US 3⅛s '49	100	100	100	100.00
US 3⅜s '43 March	102.20	102.20	102.20	102.15
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.22	102.22	102.22	102.20
US 3⅜s '47	102.14	102.14	102.14	102.15
US 3¾s '56	105.11	105.9	105.9	105.9
US 4s '54	107	107	107	106.29
US 4¼s '52	110.30	110.27	110.30	110.26

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Akershus 5s '63	66¼	66¼
Antwerp 5s '58	82	82
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44¾	44¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	49	49
Australia 4½s '56	70¼	70¼
Australia 5s '57	63	63
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	75¼	75¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	94	94
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	64	63½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101½	101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	46	46
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	50	50
Berlin Elec 6s '55	61½	60¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4⅞	4⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105	105
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	21	21
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	20⅞	20¾
Bremen 7s '35	64	63½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	29	28¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	18¼	18¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	19	19
Bulgaria 7½s '68	23¼	23¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	14	14
Canada 4s	86½	84¾
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99½	99½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101	100¾
Canada SS Ltd 6s '42	15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	96	96
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	11	11
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	13⅛	13⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	7⅝	7⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7¾	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅞	7⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7⅝	7⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	29	29
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	36⅞	36½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	65¼	65¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s s'52	68	68
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	14¼	14¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	70½	70
Denmark (King) 6s '42	88½	88½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	38	38
Duke Price Power 6s '66	52¾	52½
Dutch EI 6s '47	99⅛	99⅛
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	66	66
Frankfort 6½s '53	41	41
French (Rep) 7s '49	121⅛	121⅛
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	69	68
German 7s '49	83⅛	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	66¼	65¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	58⅞	57½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	58	56
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	66¼	66
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	49½	48¾
Germ El Pow '53	62⅛	62
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	62½	61¼
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	49	49
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	84	83
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59⅞	59¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	63	61
Greek 6s '68	19½	19½
Greek 7s '64	28	28
Hamburg 6s '46	50	50
Hungary (King)s 7½s A '44	40⅛	40⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	100¼	100
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47¼	47¼
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	57	57
Karstadt 6s '43	35½	35½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	11¼	11
Kreuger & Toll ct	11	11
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105	105
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105	105
New South Wales 5s '57	73	73
North German Lloyd 6s '47	55¼	55
Norway (King) 5s '63	77⅝	77⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	85⅞	85¾
Norway (King) 6s '44	84⅞	84⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	85	84¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	44½	44m
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5½	5½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	8	8
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	56¼	56¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	56	55
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	66	65¾
Prussia 6½s '51	56¼	54⅞
Prussia 6s '52	52¾	51⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	61⅛	61
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	60¼	60¼
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	70⅞	70⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	60¼	60¼
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	54¼	54¼
Rhinelbe 7s '46	59⅝	59
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	11½	11⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	13½	13½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	12½	12½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	92	91¼
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	88¼	88
Roumania 7s '59	37½	37½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	72	72
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	63¼	63
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	70	70
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	20	20
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	20¼	20¼
Siemens 6½s '51	82	81¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	47	46¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	97⅞	97⅞
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	40¼	40
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	45½	45½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	38	37½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	49¼	49¼
Vienna 6s '52	67	67
Westphalia El 6s '53	50¼	50⅛
Württemberg 7s '56	65	65

FORECLOSURES ARE SUSPENDED ON IOWA FARMS

New York Life Insurance Company Makes Important Statement

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—The New York Life Insurance Company announced today that it had suspended foreclosure of mortgages on farm properties in Iowa.

The company's action was explained in the following statement issued by Thomas A. Buckner, president of the company:

"Pursuant to the request contained in the proclamation of the Governor of Iowa, the New York Life Insurance Co. has issued instructions to suspend the foreclosure of mortgages on Iowa farms pending further consideration of the farmers' difficulties by the legislature of that state.

"For some time past it has been the practice of the New York Life Insurance Co. not to foreclose farm mortgages for non-payment of rent or taxes, although they may be long past due, provided the company is satisfied that the owner living upon the farm is endeavoring to keep up the property and is doing his best to meet his obligations.

"It has not been the company's practice to institute foreclosure proceedings for non-payment of current installments of principal.

"The company is fully aware of, and is deeply interested in the problems confronting the farm population today, and has long since notified its correspondents of its willingness to renew farm mortgages upon the most liberal terms consistent with the company's obligations to its policyholders."

IMPORTANT DIVIDEND MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR NEXT FEW DAYS

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—So far as dividend meetings are concerned, the current week will be the most important for some time.

Main interest centers in the session of the U. S. Steel Corporation board tomorrow for action on the preferred dividend. On the same day action is due on Archer-Daniels-Midland, Borden, Deere & Co. preferred and Sun Oil.

On Wednesday there will be dividend action by General Motors and the three largest Standard Oil Companies, New Jersey, Indiana and California.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¼	1¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	26c	25⅝c	29⅞c
60 to 120 days	½	¾	3⅛@3¾
5 to 6 months	½@ ¾	¾	3½@3¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
60 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
4 months	½@ ¼	½@ ¼	2⅞@2¾
5 months	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	3⅛@3
6 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3⅜@3¼

London Quotations

Call money	½%	½%	3%
Short bills	⅞@ ¾	⅞@ ¾	4½@5½
3 mos bills	¾	¾	5 @5¾
Bar gold	121s 5d	121s 4d	119s 7d
Bar silver	17⅛d	17d	19 1-16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2	2	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.39	$3.38⅞	$4.8665
Cables	3.39⅛	3.38⅞	4.8665
France—franc	.0390½	.0390¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391	.139
Italy—lira	.0511¾	.0512	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377	.2381	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1580	.1660	.268
Finland—finmark	.0601	.0600	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0600	.0600	.129
Holland—orin	.4021	.4020	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1742	.1742	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0820	.0820	.193
Sweden—krona	.1843	.1842	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1934	.1934	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0138	.0138	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2248	.2250	..
Shanghai—tael	.1875	.2850	..
India—rupee	.2566	.2564	.3650
Japan—yen	.2112½	.2100	.4984
Java—florin	.4025	.4025	.4020
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3950	.3925	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0600	.0600	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1775	.1775	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8500	.8500	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3082	.3082	.4985

DIVIDENDS

New Haven Clock Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.62½ a share on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 26. The last previous payment was made on Feb. 1, 1932.

Trustees of the 1932 Trust Fund have declared an initial dividend of 7½ cents a share, payable Feb. 17 to stock of record Feb. 1.

The Bank of Poland has voted to recommend to the stockholders the distribution of an 8 per cent dividend on the first and second issues of the Bank's stock for the year 1932.

Collins Aikman Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 17.

Loblaw Groceterias Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 20 cents each on the class A and B stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 11.

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY EARNINGS

Atlas Powder Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports net income of $42,072 after charges, depreciation and taxes, equivalent to 46 cents a share on the 90,178 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock of $100 par, excluding treasury shares. This compares with net income in 1931 of $746,545, equal after 6 per cent preferred dividends, to 59 cents a share on the 261,439 no-par shares of common.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	12:30
†50 Allied Int Inv cv pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Am Cit P&L B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Am C Pow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 Am Cyan B	4½	4⅜	4½
5 Am Gas&El	30	30	30
2 Am Light&T	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
13 Am Sup Power	4⅜	4¼	4¼
2 Am Sup P pf	31½	31½	31½
1 Am Thread pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 As G&El A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5 Atlas Corp	7⅛	7⅛	7½
2 Auto V Mach	2	2	2
B			
135 Bell Tel Can	79	79	79
1 Blue Rid cv pf	27¼	27⅛	27¼
1 Buf N&EP pf	21½	21½	21½
2 Burma Ltd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
C			
5 Can Marc Wire	1	1	1
40 Celanese 1st pf	43	43	43
18 Cities Service	2⅝	2½	2½
†50 Cit Svc P & pf	14¼	14⅛	14½
†40 Cleve El Ill pf	109	109	109
1 Comwlth Edis	78	78	78
3 Comwlth & So war	1-16	⅛	1-16
5 Cons Cop Min	½	½	½
3 Cons G&E Balt	64¾	64	64
4 Cord Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Creole Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
D			
5 Deere & Co	9	9	9
2 De Forest	1-16	1-16	1-16
E			
2 East Sta Pow	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
16 El Bond & Sh	18	17⅝	17⅞
2 El Bond & Sh pf	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞
1 El Bo & Sh 5 pf	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
F			
4 Ford M Can A	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
1 Ford M Fran	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2 Ford Mot Ltd	3¼	3¼	3¼
G			
2 Gen Aviation	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Gen Pub S pf	28	28	28
1 Glen Alden	9	9	9
1 Gold Seal Elec	¼	¼	¼
5 Goldman Sachs T	3	3	3
1 Gorh Inc pf	9½	9½	9½
1 Groc Str vtc	½	½	½
2 Gulf Oil Pa	26½	26½	26½
H			
1 Holling Gold	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Hudson Bay M&S	3½	3⅛	3⅛
1 Humble Oil (2)	45	45	45
I			
5 Imp Oil Car	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Imp Oil Can reg	7½	7½	7½
1 Ind Pipe Line	3½	3½	3½
1 Ins Co N Am	33½	33½	33½
10 Intercon Petrol	1-16	1-16	1-16
1 Inter Util B	1	1	1
†10 Inters Pow Del pf	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Irving Air Ch	6	6	6
L			
5 Lake Shore M	29½	29½	29½
1 Lefcourt Real	1	1	1
M			
1 Mangel Strs pf ww	10½	10½	10½
1 Mid West Util	¼	¼	¼
N			
1 Nat Avia	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Nat Bellas Hess	⅞	¾	¾
†50 Neptune Met A	3¾	3¾	3¾
7 Niag Hud Pow	13½	13¼	13½
11 Niag Sh Md B	7	6⅞	7
3 Noma Elec	2	2	2
1 Nor Pipe L	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2 Novadel-Ag (4)	45⅞	45⅛	45⅛
O			
10 Ohio Cop	⅛	⅛	⅛
†70 Ohio Brass B	6⅛	6	6
P			
†50 Penin Tele	12	12	12
1 Pioneer Gold	4	4	4
R			
1 Roan A Cop	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
S			
2 St Regis Paper	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1 Seeman Bros	27	27	27
1 Shenandoah	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1 Shenandoah pf	13½	13½	13½
1 South Pipe	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 St Oil Ind	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
2 St Oil Ky	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
6 Stutz Mot Am	16⅜	16	16⅜
2 Swift & Co	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
T			
1 Technicolor	3	3	3
7 Tech-Hugh C	3½	3½	3½
4 Trans-Lux	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
U			
2 Unit Founders	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2 Util Power & Lt	1¼	1¼	1¼
W			
3 Wright Harg	3⅞	3¾	3⅞

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
9 Ala Pow 5s '46	100	99¾	99¾
8 Alumin Co 5s '52	95⅛	95	95⅛
5 Am Comwl P 6s '40	1	1	1
9 Am G & E 5s 20.28	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
2 Am P & L 6s 2016	59½	59⅛	59½
1 Am Roll M 5s '48	46	46	46
3 Am Roll M 4½s '33	63¼	63	63
1 Appal Gas 5s '45 B	5⅛	5⅛	5m
10 Ark P&L 5s '56	88¼	88	88
2 As Elec 4½s '53	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
15 As G&E 5½s'38invct	25	25	25
2 As G&E 5s '50	28	28	28
7 As G&E 5s '68	25⅛	25	25
4 As G&E 4½s '49 C	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞
5 As Rayon 5s '50	47	47	47
2 As Tel Ut 5½s '44 C	19¼	19¼	19¼
15 Balt&Ohio RR 5s '96	39⅝	29	29½
1 Bell T Can 5s '57 B	98½	98½	98½
4 Birm El 4½s '68	76	76	76
1 Bost Con Gas 5s '47	105	105	105
1 Bflo G El 5s '39	107	107	107
5 Can Nor P 5s '53 A	66	66	66
1 Cen Ariz L&P 5s '60	92½	92½	92½
1 Cen Ill P S 5s '68 G	75	75	75
6 Cen Ill PS 4½s'81 H	69	68½	69
6 Cen C&P 5s '56	62	61⅞	62
11 Cen St El 5½s '54	43¼	42¾	42¾
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
1 Chi J Rys&USY5s'40	98	98	98
1 Cin St Car 5½'52A	57½	57½	57½
1 Cities Ser 5s '66	34¼	34¼	34¼
11 Cities Ser 5s '50	36¾	36½	36¾
6 Cit S Pow 5½s'52	38½	38½	38½
1 Clev E Ill 5s '39	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Comw'l Ed 5s '54 B	104½	104½	104½
3 Comw'l Ed 4½s '56C	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Comw'l Ed 4½s '57D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Comw'l Ed 4½s'60E	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
16 Comw'l Ed 4s '81F	91½	91½	91½
2 Comw'l Ed 5½s'62G	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞
6 Comw'l Sub 5½'48A	85	84½	85
5 Commun P&L 5s'57	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 Conn Riv P 5s '52 A	99⅜	99¼	99¼
4 Con GEL&P Ba 4s'81	98½	98½	98½
2 Con G Balt 4½s '54	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum P 4½s '58	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Crane Co 5s '40	69½	68½	68½
1 Cudahy P 5½s '37	92¾	92¾	92¾
4 Dallas P&L 6s '49 A	106	106	106
2 Dall P&L 5s '52C	102½	102½	102½
13 Dayton P&L 5s '41	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Det C Gas 6s '47A	92	92	92
2 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	84	84	84
10 Duke Pow 4½s'67	100⅝	100½	100½
16 Ed El Ill 5s'35	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Elec P&L 5s 2030	42½	42½	42½
1 Emp O&R 5½s'42	43½	43½	43½
16 Fed Water 5½s'54	32	31½	31½
15 Fla P&L 5s'54	63¼	63	63
6 Fla P 5½s'79 A	59	58¾	58¾
25 Gatin P 5s'56	69	68⅝	68⅝
1 Gatin P 6s'41 B	51	51	51
1 Gen Refract 5s'33	45	45	45
3 Gen W Wk 5s'43A	45	45	45
11 Geo Pow 5s'67	89¼	89¼	89¼
2 Gillette 5s'40	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	54½	54½	54½
2 Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	101	101	101
14 Hacknsck W Co 5'37	101¾	101¾	
8 Hous Lt&P 4½s'81E	95	95	95
1 Hygrade Fds 6s'49A	47	47	47
1 Ill P&L 5s '56 C	67¼	67¼	67¼
3 Ill P&L 5½s '57	55	54½	54½
2 Ill P&L 6s '53 A	74	73½	74
1 Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	70¼	70¼	70¼
1 Ind El 6s '47	89½	89½	89½
6 IndHydEl 5s '58 A	74½	71	74½
12 Indpls P&L 5s '57 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 Int Salt 5s '51	80	79½	80
2 Ia-Neb L&P 5s '61 B	83	83	83
1 JerCenP&L 4½s '61C	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
1 Kan G&E 6s 2022 A	83	83	83
8 Ky Util 5s '61 H	74	74	74
13 KopGas&C 5½s '50	81½	81⅛	81½
13 Kop Gas&C 5s '47	79	79	79
16 LehighPS 6s 2026 A	84⅞	84½	84¾
1 Los AnG&E5½s49I	105½	105½	105½
2 Lou G&EKy4½s61C	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Lou P&L 5s '57	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Mass Gas 5½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 Mass Gas 5s '55	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Metro Ed 5s '62 F	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Mid W Ut 5s '35	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Minn P&L 5s '55	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	78½	78½	78½
1 Miss Riv P 5s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8 Mont LH&P 5s '51A	94¾	94¾	94¾
14 Mont LH&P 5s '70B	94	94	94
8 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	72½	71⅛	71⅛
1 Nat Tea 5s '35	86	86	86
6 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	101¾	101¾	101¾
6 N Eng G&E 5s '50	56½	55½	55½
3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	63	61½	63
1 N Orl P S 4½s '35	61	61	61
34 NY Pow&Lt 4½s'67	97⅞	97½	97½
1 NY St G&E 5½s'62	100	100	100
1 Niag Fall P 6s '50	108	108	108
2 Nor Am L&P5½s'56A	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
5 Nor Ind Pub S 5s'69	89	88½	88½
3 Nor Ind Pub S5s'66C	89	89	89
5 Nor Oh P&L 5½s'51	102¼	102⅛	102¼
8 Nor State P 5½s '40	92	91¾	92
1 Nor State P 4½s '61	96	96	96
2 Nor'wes P S 5s'57A	66½	66⅛	66½
12 Ohio Edis 5s '60	95⅛	95	95⅛
2 Ohio Pub S 5s'54D	85	85	85
1 Oswego Falls 6s '41	51¼	51¼	51¼
9 Pac G&E 4½s'57E	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Pac G&E 5s'55D	104½	104	104½
2 Pac G&E 5½s'52C	106	106	106
5 Pac Inv 5s '48 A	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
13 Pac P&L 5s '55	69½	69	69½
1 Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59 B	74	73⅞	73⅞
2 Peo Gas Y&C6s'57C	105	105	105
1 Phila El P 5½s'72	107½	107½	107½
7 Pied El 6½s '60A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Potomac El P 5s'36	105½	105½	105½
1 Proctor & G 4½s'47	105	105	105
1 Pub Sv N Ill 4½s'80E	87	87	87
3 Pub Sv N Ill 4½'81F	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 Pub Svc Okla 5sC'61	73	73	73
4 Pub Sv Okla 5s'57D	75	74¼	74¼
3 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	66¾	66½	66¾
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞
3 Quebec Pow 5s'68A	82½	82½	82½
3 Rep Gas 6s'45 A cod	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
5 Roch Cen P 5s'53	44	44	44
1 Roch Tel Co 4½sC'53	100	100	100
6 S Joanq L&P 5s'52B	107	106	106
1 S Joanq L&P 5s'57D	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	60	60	60
3 Shaw W&P 4½s'70D	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 SEP&L 6s 2025 A	79¾	79	79
15 So Cal Ed 5s'51	104½	104½	104½
1 So Cal Ed 5s'32	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Southrn Nat G 6s'44	47½	47½	47½
1 S'west G&E 5s '57 A	79	79	79
2 S'west Pub Svc 6s '45	64	64	64
1 Stand G&E 6s '51	49	49	49
5 Stand G&E 6s '66	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3 Stand P&L 6s '57	47	46¾	46¾
1 Superpwr Ill 4½s '68	79	79	79
3 Swift & Co 5s '40	96	95½	96
5 TexCity Gas 5s '48	56	56	56
12 Tex El S 5s '60	87¾	87½	87½
10 Tex P&L 5s '56	90½	90	90
2 Tex P&L 5s '37	103	103	103
21 Toledo Ed 5s '62	97⅞	97	97½
1 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	28½	28½	28½
1 Ulen & Co 6s '44	19	19	19
2 Union El 4½s '57	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
23 Un Glm Cor 5s '50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
2 Un L&P 6½s '74	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
3 Un L&Ry 5½s '52	53½	53½	53½
1 Un Pub 6s '42 A	3	3	3
2 US Rub 6½s '37	34	32	32
3 Utica G&E 5s '52 E	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Va El&P 5s '55 A	99½	99¼	99¼
3 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	76⅛	75½	76⅛
1 Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	6	6	6
3 West Pa 5s 2030	63	62½	62½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	12:30
1 Bogota Mg Bk 7s '47	29½	29½	29½
3 Buen Aires Pr7½s'47	26	25¾	25¾
1 Buen Aires Pr 7s '52	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Cent Bk Ger 6s '52A	51	51	51
3 Cent Bk Ger 6s '51B	61¼	61	61
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	11	11	11
3 Com Pvt Bk 5½s '37	64¾	64⅝	64¾
1 Europ El 6½s '65	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Ger C Mun 7s '47	54	54	54
10 Ger C Mun 6s '47	54	54	54
2 Hanover St 6½s '49	50	49⅛	49⅛
1 Hung-It-B 7½s'63AC	40	40	40
5 Isarco Hyd El 7s '52	82¾	82	82¾
1 Maranhao Braz 7s'58	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Prussia El 6s '54	67	67	67
11 Ruhr Gas 6½s '53A	59¼	58½	58½
3 Sauda Falls 5s'55 A	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
5 Stinnes 7s '36	57	56	56
8 Stinnes 7s '46	54⅝	54	54⅝
1 Un Ind 6½s '41	59¼	59¼	59¼

†Actual sales.

NEW ISSUE

Subscriptions having been received in excess of the amount of this issue, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

$2,500,000

Freeport Texas Company

6% Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock

$100 Par Value

Convertible into Common Stock at the option of the holder at any time on or before February 1, 1943 (or on or before the 10th day prior to the redemption date if called for previous redemption), at the rate of 3½ shares of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock if converted on or before February 1, 1938 and at the rate of 2½ shares of Common Stock for each share of Preferred Stock if converted thereafter and on or before February 1, 1943, subject to adjustment in case of split-ups, certain stock dividends, etc. Scrip or equitable substitute to be issued for fractional shares.

The Company has agreed to make purchases or redemptions out of surplus or net profits after dividends on this stock at rates calculated to retire $2,500,000 par value of Preferred Stock on or before February 1, 1946. Conversions are credited as purchases for this purpose.

Dividends accrue from February 1, 1933.

The following has been summarized by Mr. Langbourne M. Williams, Jr., Vice-President and Treasurer of Freeport Texas Company, from his letter to us dated January 27, 1933 and is subject to the more complete information contained therein:

Freeport Sulphur Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Freeport Texas Company, is the second largest producer of sulphur in the world.

Average annual net income, after deducting depreciation and Federal income taxes, of Freeport Texas Company and wholly owned subsidiaries for the three years ended December 31, 1932 and for the two years ended November 30, 1929 was $2,952,501.35, equivalent to 19.6 times annual dividend requirements on the Preferred Stock and $3.83 per share of Common Stock, after allowing for preferred dividend requirements. Net income for the year ended December 31, 1932 was equal to 13.36 times annual dividend requirements on the Preferred Stock and $2.54 per share of Common Stock after allowing for preferred dividend requirements.

This offering is made when, as and if issued, and subject to approval of stockholders at a meeting called for February 20, 1933 or adjournments thereof and to the approval of Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the undersigned, and Messrs. Battle, Levy, Van Tine & Fowler, counsel for the Company. Delivery will be made in the form of interim receipts (exchangeable for temporary or definitive certificates when, as and if issued) on or about February 10, 1933.

The Common Stock of the Company is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Company has agreed to make application to list the Preferred Stock on the New York Stock Exchange

Price $100 per share and accrued dividend

Kidder, Peabody & Co.

115 Devonshire Street BOSTON

17 Wall Street NEW YORK

Statements in this advertisement, while not guaranteed, are based upon information which we regard as accurate and reliable

REFUNDING PLAN FOR REFRACTORIES NOTES IS OFFERED

A plan for refunding the $5,000,000 of General Refractories Company two-year 5 per cent notes due Mar. 1, 1933, by issuing $6,000,000 of five-year 6 per cent first mortgage cumulative income bonds carrying stock warrants has been mailed to noteholders by the committee representing holders of nearly one-third of the existing issue.

Each new $1000 bond will carry a non-detachable warrant for purchase of 40 shares of the company's capital stock at $5 a share during the life of the bond; also in case of any failure in interest payment on the new bonds the holders will be entitled without cost to one share of stock per $1000 bond at the end of each period in compensation for postponement of interest.

So long as the new bonds are outstanding, no dividends will be paid on the company's stock and the bondholders will be protected by a voting trust for the stock.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX IS LOWER

Professor Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Jan. 27 were 55.5 and $1.801, compared with 56.4 and $1.772 the preceding week.

The average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100. Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index number	Pur. power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—Dec. (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	167.2	59.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	98.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.2	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.9
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—Average	61.6	162.4
1933—Jan.*	56.4	177.2
Jan.†	55.5	180.1

*Week ended Jan. 20. †Week ended Jan. 27.

SILVER PRICES ADVANCE

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Silver prices advanced about ⅛ cent an ounce in the early trading today on buying said to have been influenced in part by the recommendation of Sir Robert Horne, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, for increased monetary use of the white metal. Spot silver rose ⅜ cent to 26⅜ cents while futures on the national metal exchange rose from ⅛ to 4-10 of a cent. The March, May and July contracts were the most active with the early turnover approximating 825,000 ounces.

WOOL AUCTION POSTPONED

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—The wool auction here was postponed today on account of fog.

Early Gold Return Denied in Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

among the Conservative journals, and the Daily Herald, representing Labor, take a similar view.

The Times says: "No one will deny that treasury restrictions upon new capital issues have hindered the passing of the advantages of cheap money to industry." It also says that within the British Empire there is room for "prevention at least of any monetary cause of the renewed collapse of prices."

Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that a joint American-British declaration of common intention to shape a monetary policy toward raising wholesale commodity prices would of itself "tend to start and stimulate a movement in the desired direction." Such a declaration, Sir Robert adds, need not compromise the independent action of either country in its own sphere.

Other also highly influential British financial authorities have become alarmed lest the movement for inflation should get beyond control. The ideal of an unbalanced budget in particular is denounced in the strongest terms. The Manchester Guardian, Liberal, says that Mr. Chamberlain's action in pricking the inflationist balloon is reassuring to all who admire political consistency. The Daily Telegraph, Conservative, says Mr. Chamberlain's words have been golden ones. The Financial Times, leading city organ, unconnected with the London Times, says Mr. Chamberlain has "earned the gratitude of the nation by his vigorous insistence upon the vital necessity of preserving British traditions of honesty in national finance."

Joint Anglo-American Action on Silver Urged By British Financier

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—Hope that the coming Anglo-American war debts and financial parley may lead to a "collaboration" between Great Britain and the United States on remonetization of silver was expressed yesterday in an overseas broadcast by Sir Robert Horne, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He said he assumed from published quotations attributed at various times to President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt that "some proposal on silver will be put before the British representatives at the Washington conference by the American delegates."

"There are many in England," he said, "who hope that the question will be pressed because we believe that the rehabilitation of silver would help more rapidly than any other single device to raise commodity prices and restore some trade which in recent years has disappeared owing to the abnormal decline in the value of silver.

"Personally, I have been a bimetallist ever since the '90's when, as a boy in college, I followed Mr. Arthur Balfour on the subject. We were defeated at that time by the discovery of vast deposits of gold in South Africa, but in recent times, owing to the difficulty of many countries in obtaining gold and the further prospect of its scarcity in the future, the restoration of silver to a more important place in the monetary systems of the world has gained a large amount of support.

"It should be kept in mind that one-half of the population of the world in India and China hold silver as their sole value for investment. Depreciation in the value of silver in recent years through government sales of discarded silver coin in the silver countries has lessened the values of savings of 1,000,000,000 people in the East, and it has imposed a check upon purchases which would have been made from the factories of America and Great Britain.

"If some of the leading nations were to adopt again the bimetallic standard of silver and gold, which worked admirably in America and on the continent of Europe down to the year 1873—or even short of that, if they were to constitute silver a part of their metallic reserves —this degenerating process would be reversed; silver would retrieve something of its own value, and the silver holder would feel himself able to spend again.

"I do not wish to put any exaggerated emphasis upon what might be achieved by bringing silver back, . . . but I feel confident it might easily turn out to be the most rapid forerunner of prosperity."

At the outset, Sir Robert traced the history of the economic decline, saying it was essential that commodity prices be raised again to about the level of 1929.

97 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK

52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON

INTEREST BEGINS FEB. 1

FORTY-SIX BANK FAILURES IN WEEK

Forty-six banks suspended operations during the week ended last Thursday, according to The American Banker. This includes 10 with deposits of more than $1,000,000 each. Deposits tied up were estimated at $63,128,000. This compared with 55 failures involving $35,000,000 of deposits in the preceding week.

Closings for the year now number 187, affecting deposits of about $123,433,000, while reopenings number 11. The states chiefly affected were Missouri, with nine failures, and California, with seven. Failures of the California Trust and Savings Bank and the California National Bank accounted for $31,000,000 of the deposits involved.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

(Quotations to 12:05 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.30	Last Jan.28
187 Am T&T	105	103⅞	104⅝	104⅞
25 Big Sanf	6¾	6½	6½	..
10 Big Sanf pf	45	45	45	..
10 Bos El	68½	68⅛	68½	..
25 B&M pr s	9½	9	9⅛	9
83 B&M D sta	15¼	14¾	14¾	..
220 B&M pr pf	24	23½	24	23
765 East SS	5⅜	5	5⅜	5
25 East SS pf	30	30	30	..
255 E G&Fuel	6¼	6	6¼	6⅛
55 E G&F pf	58	57¼	58	57
5 E G&F pr pf	66½	66⅛	66⅛	..
100 E Mass B	1	1	1	..
137 Edison Elec	175½	172	172	177
40 Em Asso	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛
20 First Nat S	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	..
10 Gen Capital	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18
200 Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
10 NE Tel	91	91	91	91¼
10 Old Colony	75⅞	75⅞	75¾	..
20 Old Domin	.55	.55	.55	..
10 Pac Mills	8	8	8	7⅞
90 Pet Corp	8½	8½	8½	..
5 Pocahontas	10	10	10	..
37 Shawmut	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
30 Swift & Co	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	7⅞
30 Uni Found	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
166 Uni Shoe	37¼	36¾	37	37
50 Uni Shoe pf	31½	31½	31½	..
20 US & El Pow	.75	.75	.75	.75
50 Utah Met	.30	.30	.30	.27
25 Walth'm pf	13	13	13	..
BONDS				
$5000 Chi Pct 5s	98¼	98⅛	98¼	..

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—The following are commodity prices quoted on the New York Produce Exchange and the floor of parisons with last week and a year ago:

	Jan.30	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .66¼	$ .65⅝	$ .74⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.39⅛	.40	.51⅝
Oats, No. 2 white	.28⅝	.28⅝	.37⅛
Flour	3.65	3.65	4.50
Beef, family	11.50	11.50	17.00
Pork	14.25	14.50	17.50
Lard	.0465	.0470	.0650
Cotton, mid up	.0620	.0625	.0680
Zinc	.0295	.0300	.0325
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.84
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.07
Tin	.2300	.2262	.2170
Rubber	.0314	.0314	.0425
Sugar	.0390	.0390	.0415
Lead	.0385	.0385	.0375
Print cloths	.02¾	.02¾	.03⅜

MASSACHUSETTS TRUST ASSETS

Assets of the trust departments of all Massachusetts trust companies as of Dec. 31, 1932, totaled $361,904,392, compared with $346,744,082 one year previously, state bank commissioner's office reported. Assets of the savings departments aggregated $136,300,547, compared with [illegible] the previous year. Assets of the commercial departments totaled $395,971,731, compared with $491,192,488 the previous year.

LOREE CREDITS RAIL MOVE TO HARVARD MAN

Purchase of N. Y. C. Stock Based, D. & H. Head Says, on Ripley Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Motivating the purchase of the Delaware & Hudson Company in buying into the New York Central Railroad were the plans of Prof. W. Z. Ripley, of Harvard University, 10 years ago for rail consolidation, it has been revealed by Mr. Leonor F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson.

Mr. Loree, in an interview yesterday, said his company acquired 10 per cent of the shares of the New York Central, which represents the largest single block held by any company or individual, in order to protect itself in future consolidation negotiations.

The attitude of Mr. Loree and his associates with regard to the four-system consolidation plan approved by the eastern trunk lines has been a subject of widespread speculation in financial and railroad circles here since it became known that Mr. Loree's company had bought so heavily into the New York Central. These plans, which were approved by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Chesapeake & Ohio last summer in conformity with a ruling by the I. C. C., contained no reference to the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, control of which is held by the Delaware & Hudson Company. This left the Delaware & Hudson Railroad "out in the cold," in rail vernacular, and placed it in a position where it might be isolated to an extent that its traffic sources would be cut off or very greatly reduced.

Faced with this threat by big trunk line heads, who were proceeding to arrange the consolidation as best suited them, Mr. Loree set about quietly to protect his company by buying into one of the big systems which threatened him—the New York Central.

Mr. Loree revealed that his decision to do this was taken before New York Central shares were quoted last June at the low of 8⅜.

"We began buying at 10," he said. "We thought that was the bottom."

From other sources it was revealed that while the New York Central quickly learned what was doing, it did not have the money available to block Mr. Loree's move.

MAJOR 'GAS' GROUPS DENY PRICE SCHEME

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 30 (AP)—Counsel for nine major gasoline producers formally denied in court Jan. 27 that there is a conspiracy to lower gasoline prices to drive out of business independent operators. Seven Cincinnati distributors are asking the Federal District Court to issue an injunction against a "price war."

The nine producers are the Cities Service Oil Company, the Gulf Refining Company, the Fleetwing Corporation, the Pure Oil Company, the Sinclair Refining Company, Refiners, Inc., the Shell Union Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, and the Texas Company.

Keeping Up a Good Front

The Christian Science Monitor - Wide World

ART IN INDUSTRY

Mr. Edward Macauley (Left) and His Father, Mr. Alvan Macauley, President of Packard Motor Car Corporation, With Oldest and Newest Radiator Designs of That Car. On Left, 1933—Right, 1907.

Jack Rabbit and Gazelle Inspire Motor Craftsmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 30—Sketchers, painters, sculptors, carvers in wood and perhaps a score of other representatives of various branches of the fine arts are the real designers of the dashing and beautifully proportioned motorcar of today. In other words, declared Mr. E. A. Gurry, secretary of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts, the modern automobile is no longer built in a machine shop but in an art studio.

With this conviction Mr. Gurry presented the "Art in the Automobile Industry" exhibition, which was opened this week to run concurrently with the Detroit Annual Auto Show and to continue throughout January. The exhibition pictures the progress of automobile designing from a new angle, and at the same time carries out the main purpose of revealing the important part played by the artist in developing the industry.

Until now perhaps few except the artist himself knew that there was romance in a radiator cap, instrument panel or a paint job. From the far ends of the earth and the depths of the sea have come the motifs and harmonies embodied in these, and every idea embraced and developed by the automobile designer seems to have had its origin somewhere in nature.

For example, in revealing Lincoln color harmonies actual sources from which typical color schemes have been drawn are displayed, together with the exterior color and interior trim treatments worked out from the natural motif.

Examples of these are the Belgian Congo love bird with breast of brilliant green and crest of scarlet, the cedar waxwing and the Cynthia moth with their rich brown and mauve hues and a beautiful tropical butterfly with silvery blue wings edged with black. Still others are of marine origin, such as an oyster shell and a cluster of coral growth displaying rich tans blending into coral. Mineral sources include malachite green, oxide red, cuprite greens and amethyst stained calcite.

"The Evolution of the Radiator Cap" shows what Chrysler artists have done to the uplifted and majestic wings of the original models. Gradually, stream-lining lowered the car, giving it the appearance of speed. Accordingly the wings were lowered until on the present cap they lie horizontal like the ears on a jack rabbit that is going some place in a hurry. The speed motif has been carried out by the addition of a leaping gazelle. It is in such items as this that the sculptor plays his part.

Nor does his work end there. Models at the exposition reveal that the motern motorcar can be traced back to its original in a shapeless mass of mud. Some manufacturers first make images of their new models, full size, in clay. These, finished, are the master models from which the tools are made for stamping bodies and fenders. They are so perfect that they serve as originals for millions of dollars of beautiful advertising sent out to the trade months before the actual car is built. Packard, though, prefers to carve its images out of wood, full scale.

Mr. Gurry says that this is perhaps the first exposition of its kind and that it likely will be repeated annually. The participating manufacturers are Chrysler, Ford, Hudson, Lincoln and Packard. Sponsors at the opening reception were Mrs. Alvan Macauley and Mrs. Edsel B. Ford, in charge of arrangements; Mrs. Roy D. Chapin, Mrs. Walter P. Chrysler, Mrs. Henry Ford, Mrs. B. E. Hutchinson, Mrs. William J. McAneeny and Mrs. James O. Murfin. The display is open to the public at the Society of Arts and Crafts Building at 47 Watson St.

Shaw's American Talk on the Air

* * *

Noted Irishman to Be Heard April 11—Common Ground for Rachmaninoff and Wynn Appears

* * *

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW is going to tell it at last to his "dear old boobs" in person. The noted Irish writer, having broken his resolution never to visit America, is going to speak to the members of the Academy of Political Science on th evening of April 11 at the Metropolitan Opera House. National Broadcasting Company microphones will pick up his words and send them throughout the United States and, undoubtedly, by short waves, to numbers of equally interested Englishmen.

The Empress of Britain, upon which Mr. Shaw is making a trip around the world, reaches New York on April 11. During the Empress's short call at the port of New York Mr. Shaw will make brief acquaintance with and speak to he people of America. Attendance at the Metropolitan Opera House has been limited to members of the academy and their guests. Mr. Shaw was invited to speak to the academy members by Mr. Alanson B. Houghton, president, and former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

"With Audiences Only"

Serge Rachmaninoff and Ed Wynn—two extremes, yet when it comes to radiocasting they are decidedly alike in their ideas. Mr. Rachmaninoff, the noted Russian composer-pianist, hinting that he might go on the air sometime—perhaps this year, perhaps next year, "depending on circumstances," revealed that the same conditions must exist as when Ed Wynn goes on the air—he must have a studio audience.

Last of a great trio of "holdouts" from the air—the others, Kreisler and Paderewski—Mr. Rachmaninoff revealed that he is no longer unalterably opposed to radiocasting.

The noted Russian has very definite ideas about the conditions under which he will broadcast, and these conditions must exist every time he plays over the air thereafter.

Says Mr. Rachmaninoff:

"I could not conceive of playing without an audience. If I were to be shut up in a little box of a room and told that my audience was listening to me somewhere outside, I could not play well. I could not feel anything. The most precious thing for me when I play is establishing a feeling of contact with my audience.

"I should have to think only of my visible audience rather than of millions who were listening outside. If by chance someone in Alaska should hear me and be pleased, that would be fine. But my own audience would have to come first. For me, the broadcasting would have to be secondary—something that I gave no thought to while I played.

"Who would say anything against this great invention—one that is able to bring us the voice of Mussolini and other great leaders from other parts of the world? However, the broadcasting of a voice is simpler than the broadcasting of music. When someone like Mussolini speaks, it is not how his voice sounds, but what he says that is given consideration. Any imperfections of tone are disregarded. This is not the case when an artist plays. Every note, every tone is important. Conditions must be exactly right if the audience is not to get a false impression of him."

Dramatized News Interviews

While much has been said pro and con about broadcasting and the newspapers, yet broadcasting has acquired many of the features of the newspaper. Radio has gone out and gotten the news, has editorialized in the persons of Frederic William Wile, William Hard and Edwin C. Hill, and has given us many other features of our daily journals. One of the latest types of stories to be taken over into the radio as one of the distinct things belonging perhaps to the newspapers alone, is the feature story type of interview.

It is apparent that everybody from the highest to the lowest wants to broadcast, if the sales of radio set hand microphones are any criterion. This desire has been capitalized by Socony-Vacuum Corporation which came on the air Jan. 27 in a new radio series entitled "The Inside Story." Under the leadership of Mr. Edwin C. Hill, a noted newspaper man and popular commentator on the air, a prominent figure (in the première George Herman "Babe" Ruth), whose exploits or ability have been recorded in the newspapers throughout the country, will take part and lend authenticity to a dramatization of a generally unknown incident which became the turning point in his or her career and made his or her name a household word.

More than a score of prominent news figures, some of whom have never radiocast, have already agreed to appear in the series. Those who have listened to Mr. Hill's "Human Side of the News" radio discussions will agree that this new radio series is "up his alley," since he has specialized for more than 20 years in finding out and writing about the little-known things of interest about well-known people.

The "Inside Story" made its début on the Columbia network Jan. 27, over 39 stations of the network in the East, middle West, Southwest and Northwest. A. D. H.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, direction of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, direction of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 8:30-9:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, direction of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, direction of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, direction of Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, direction of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m., direction of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky. — Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, directino of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, direction of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, direction of Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., Station KPWI, 930kc-322m, direction of Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-231m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 9:15-9:30 p. m., P. S. T., Sundays and Wednesdays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m, direction of Committee on Publication for Southern California.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station CJOR, 1210kc-248m, direction of Committee on Publication for British Columbia.

All Western Films in China Found to Distort Oriental Ideas of Occidental Life

Chinese Censorship Fails to Consider Anything but What Might Reflect on Nationals—American Pictures Not Sole Offenders

Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced The Christian Science Monitor to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the seventh.

China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—A Chinese teacher in Peiping once told the writer that he often attended American motion pictures "to study American customs." This Chinese scholar, a cultivated gentleman who had never left his own country, was asked whether Chinese motion pictures truly represent Chinese customs. He replied hastily, "Not at all."

"Well, American motion pictures often exaggerate our social life as the Chinese films do yours," he was told. But he did not appear convinced.

"I think American films are more realistic than Chinese," he declared.

There is little doubt that many Chinese accept the depictions of American and other Occidental life in American films as literally accurate. The impression which American motion pictures are likely to make upon Orientals is regarded as a special problem by censors in foreign concessions in China, in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

During the mass demonstrations against foreigners at Shanghai in 1925, a Chinese theater was exhibiting a film dealing with police "third degree" methods in the United States. Over the theater door was displayed a poster reading:

"See for yourself how Occidental police mistreat their own people. If they do such things to their own people, what will they do to us?"

Commission's Report Adverse

A commission of public-spirited foreign residents of Shanghai was appointed last May by the Municipal Council of the International Settlement to study film censorship. After a thorough investigation, the commission submitted a report in October which urged that "greater discretion should be used in censoring films, which may tend to lower the prestige of the Occidental in the eyes of the Oriental."

The commission expressed the belief that "too many films depend upon sex interest, more often than not far too crudely exploited; others portray phases of Western life, which, entertaining enough to the Occidental, may yet give a totally wrong idea of conditions in Western countries to the Oriental, to the manifest disadvantage of both."

Every American motion picture exhibited in China is censored at least twice, once by the Chinese Government at Nanking, and again by municipal authorities, foreign or Chinese. No picture is exhibited anywhere without the approval of the Nanking Government. But Chinese censors are interested in protecting the morals of their own people, not in misrepresentation of Occidental life.

Censorship Only Recent

National censorship has existed in China only since June, 1931. Before that time there was only local censorship, confined almost entirely to foreign concessions. Since June, 1931, national censors have entirely banned about one in 20 of the pictures submitted, and have eliminated scenes from one in five. In most cases the censored films are merely declared "detrimental to the morals of the Chinese people."

Chinese censors are especially anxious to prevent the exhibition of any picture misrepresenting China or the Chinese. After release of the picture "Shanghai Express" in the United States and Europe, the Chinese Government asked that this picture be withdrawn from circulation everywhere, and warned its producers that their entire output might be refused exhibition in China, if they continued to show it elsewhere.

"Gangsters" Films Banned

Chinese censors have banned or cut several American "gangster" pictures, not because they misrepresent American life, but because they "may teach harmful lessons to the Chinese." They do not often object to so-called sex pictures, if adults are concerned, but pictures of the "wild younger set" are frequently censored because of their possible influence upon Chinese young men and women.

The Shanghai commission declared that it had obtained some evidence that the latter type of picture "has a definitely deleterious effect on the young and adolescent mind, particularly among the Chinese student classes."

For many years Hollywood provided 90 per cent of the pictures exhibited in China, but during the past year British and European producers have made arrangements to supply about one in four of the pictures shown in China.

Not Only American

It is generally agreed among residents of Shanghai's international community, who have seen every variety of Western-made picture, that Hollywood's standards are no lower than those of other Western producers. The problem of misrepresentation of Occidental life is, therefore, regarded not as an American problem, but as one for all Western countries.

The writer has asked opinions from several public-minded American and European residents of Shanghai as to whether they believe Western films misrepresent Western life to the Chinese and what solutions they would propose. They agree unanimously that Orientals must get continuously false impressions of American and European life from pictures exhibited in China. The solution, they admit, is difficult. Chinese censors can hardly be expected to show more interest in preventing misrepresentation of the West than the governments of countries in which these pictures are made.

One proposal was generally approved that American and European governments should scrutinize every picture intended for exhibition in the Far East with especial reference to the impressions it is likely to make upon the Oriental. Studied from this point of view, the showing of objectionable pictures might most easily be prevented.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets; talk.
5:15 Local dance music.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Booth Tarkington Sketch.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters; male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Clicquot Club Eskimos; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Sketch with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; trio; orchestra.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Russ Columbo's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk; dance music.
5:30 NBC, "The Flying Family."
5:45 League of Nations Association talk.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Richard Crooks, tenor.
9:00 NBC, A. & P Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: "Muscle Shoals," Senator McKellar, Tennessee.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Hum and Strum, vocal duo
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Jack Smith; trio; orchestra
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," mystery.
10:00 Ronnie and Van, vocal duo.
10:15 Organ recital; talk.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:30 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:15 "Royal German Band."
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue: soloists; orchestra
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Recordings.
1:00 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News"
12:30 p. m.—Alumni Day, Springfield College.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Advertising Club: Cartoonists' luncheon.
2:30 p. m.—Springfield Rotary Club.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio programs.

WAAB

6:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music program.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Herbert L. Gray, Oak Park, Ill.
Thomas Murray, Quincy, Mass.
Hibbard Howe, Quincy, Mass.

SUNDAY

Hilda M. Huey, New York, N. Y.
Grace R. Stratford, Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

SOVIET RECOGNITION ASKED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 30—Recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States is urged on President-Elect Roosevelt in a petition signed by 800 college presidents and professors today. They represent 268 colleges in 45 states and the District of Columbia. The petition, which was initiated by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, voices the consensus that "failure of America to recognize the Soviet Government is one of the most serious hazards to peace in the present critical world situation."

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

114 FENWAY

4, 5, 6 ROOMS, reception hall and bath; all rooms outside; General Electric refrigeration. Apply to Janitor or CHAS. E. CUSHING 209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

SUITES, 1, 2, and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath, electric refrigeration; rents reasonable Apply on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING 209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Harvard Sq.—5-room heated suite; good location; low rental; also well-furnished rooms to let. Porter 2047-M.

CLEANING SERVICE

WANTED—Window and house cleaning, specializing in polished floors and cleaning paint. Phone Beacon 5427 or Aspinwall 8622 (Boston).

FUEL

CAMBRIDGE COKE $10 Per Ton
Local Deliveries
CAMBRIDGE GAS LIGHT CO.—Porter 2600

FURNITURE REPAIRING

FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED and REPAIRED—*Special Prices*
For work recovering chairs, from $4.00 to $6.50. Materials from $2.75 up per chair. Other work—Repairing and Finishing in proportion. Will be pleased to call anywhere in Boston or vicinity and give estimates upon request.
A. A. HAZELTON
10 Lancaster St., Cambridge, Mass. Porter 5144

HELP WANTED—MEN

NEW ENGLAND man to sell securities on commission basis for small, reputable investment firm. A-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INSTRUCTION

PIANO taught in your home or at 1017 16th St., Washington, D. C. MRS. C. L. FORD, Metropolitan 7147.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Rent $50; practitioner in office mornings pays $25. For details Tel. Longacre 5-7731.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC HEARING
Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner of Public Welfare will give a public hearing at Room 37, State House, Boston, at 2 p. m., on the 10th day of February, 1933, in the matter of the incorporation of MUTUAL COMMERCIAL CORPORATION under the provisions of the General Laws, chapter 180, section 6.
RICHARD K. CONANT, Commissioner.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

THE BRIDLE PATH RIDING SCHOOL, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W., Washington, D. C.—Saddle horses available summer camps and schools; saddle horses and hunters for sale.

ROOMS TO LET

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—In attractive home, two large rooms, private bath; adjoining Christian Science church. New. 9-8824.

N. Y. C., 83rd (B'way)—Large outside, southern exposure, adjoining bath, in exceptionally clean, quiet, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7-7363.

N. Y. C., 601 West 180th St.—Sunny outside room, exceptional, clean, single-double, shower, elevator, reasonable. Wa. 7-8484 (Apt. 35).

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (Schermerhorn)—Two-room suite, private bath, 10th floor, facing south, share kitchen, very reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Park Avenue—Small room, large window, for business woman. Call Caledonia 5-3377.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES, full and part time, take orders for Dame Fashion Hosiery; free repair service, fast delivery, complete style assortment assure repeat business; commissions. Write MR. SMITH, 110 East 23rd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HARVARD graduate, B.S. degree, industrial chemistry, desires position. JUSTIN L. REX, 204 Washington Avenue, Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 0547-M.

MARRIED man, 32, college education, trustworthy, responsible, able to manage, quickly adaptable, seeks permanent employment; thoroughly experienced florist; willing to consider change; good references. Address G. A. PHILADELPHUS, The Conard, 13th and Eye Streets, Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN—Retail, 16 years' experience men's furnishings; references. Write Box H-8, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position plain cook, houseman; temporary, permanent; thoroughly domesticated. Box O-1, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE housekeeper, cook for elderly couple, motherless home. Write Box S-2, Room 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EDUCATED English woman would enjoy reading to anyone requiring that service. Phone mornings or after 5 evenings, Kenmore 1426 or write H-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INFANT'S, children's nurse, English, experienced; excellent references; Christian Scientist preferred. Apt. 63, 536 W. 111th St., New York City. Cathedral 8-0797 mornings.

WANTED—Sewing or repairing to do in your home or to be called for and returned; will gladly do any kind of part-time work. MRS. E. L. SMITH, 15 Ridge Street, Roslindale, Mass. Parkway 2355.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LOUISE BARBEY VIOLIN INSTRUCTION
Pupils prepared for Concerts, Recitals, etc.; all grades accepted. New York Studio, Carnegie Hall, No. 505, Circle 7-0866 New Jersey Studio, Ridgefield Park, 153 Hudson Ave., Hackensack 2-2976-M Residence, Jerome 7-3373.

MARION KINGSBURY-CERATI
Formerly of the Metropolitan Opera; voice, stage, technic, diction, radio, talking film; scholarship exchanged for accompanist-secretary. 70 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. CH. 3-7786.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL makes typewriters, large and portable, $15 to $65; rental $3 for 4 months; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 334 Boylston St., Boston. Commonwealth 8390.

TYPEWRITERS—All standard makes sold, rented and repaired ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121.

Fascist Régime In Italy Criticized

Fascist dictatorship which promised Italy economic advancement that would be impossible under a democratic régime, has improved conditions little if any, said Prof. Gaetano Salvemini, formerly of the University of Florence, speaking at the Old South Meeting House Forum yesterday on "Is Fascism an Economic Success?"

"The Fascists have increased the public debt considerably in spite of having collected $1,000,000,000 a year in taxes for 10 years. For the new Milan railroad station alone, $50,000,000 was borrowed. The beautification of Rome project was financed with $40,000,000 borrowed at 8 per cent."

Professor Salvemini attacked the Fascist claim of bettering transportation and land reclamation. "The railroads do run on time on the main, international lines," he said, "but service is very poor on the branch lines. The main motor roads of northern Italy and to the great cities are being rebuilt in the most modern method, but in southern Italy and agricultural sections the roads are not kept in repair.

"Land reclamation," he said, "is all concentrated around Rome, where foreigners will see it. This important work is done on borrowed money, whereas pre-Fascists did land reclamation all over Italy with current funds."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

SUMMIT, N. J.—Business compels change in location; will sell $14,000 9-room home for $10,500; mortgage $6000; well-shrubbed lot 75x196; commuting New York. OWNER, 16 Mountain Ave. Telephone Summit 6-1843.

TACOMA, WASH.—Here is your opportunity to buy good homes at very low prices. We are settling an estate of 20 houses, 4 to 7 rooms, from 2 to 5 lots, one 3-acre home, fine garden soil; all in Tacoma; also one 3-acre tract at Pacific City; $1200 to $3500, easy terms. G. H. PALLIES, Executor, 5230 So M St.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted
HELIX, 300 4th Ave., New York City

SPECIAL work for married women demonstrating gorgeous styles; amazing values; liberal commission to start; no experience or investment; no canvassing; write fully. HARFORD FROCKS, 432 Fourth Ave., Dept. A-23, New York City.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

5010 CONN. Ave. Phone Cleve. 3600 Chevy Chase, D. C.
"PARKWAY"
CLEANERS and DYERS
It will pay you to inquire about our profit-sharing plan.
Service to Your Home

CHAIR CANING
Porch Rockers Splinted
UPHOLSTERING
ARMSTRONG
1235 10th St. N. W. Metropolitan 2062

DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1406 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

If You Would Be "Fashion Alert" Watch "FASHION TRENDS" at
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
3101 Jefferson Avenue Phone 2333

FALCONER'S
3111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Try our delicious sandwiches, soft drinks, and that Instant Frozen "Kreamy Kind" of ice cream

EVERYONE HAS, OR SHOULD HAVE, A HOBBY. OUR HOBBY IS REPAIRING
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry made like new, at Reasonable Prices.
BARCLAY'S

NORFOLK

USUAL CONVENIENT TERMS
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY Incorporated
"Quality Furniture at Popular Prices"
We Solicit the Patronage of Monitor Readers
GRANBY ST., OPP. FLATIRON BLDG.

Store Phone 24548
GREENHOUSE STORE
24TH and COLONIAL AVENUE
Wm. J. Newton Inc.
FLORIST
Phone 22786
307 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

DIAL 4-8661 Willard Batteries
WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
Allen Ave. and Broad St., Richmond

COAL, COKE and WOOD
Sam'l H. Cottrell & Son
1103 W. MARSHALL Dial-59133

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

EWARTS CAFETERIA
112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
(opp. John Marshall Hotel)
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

Have your tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

Little Jack Horner Shop
Incorporated
—Infants to Juniors—
Coats, Hats, Leggings, Set and Zipper Suits
One-Half Price February Sale

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG

THE PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Men's Worsted-tex Suits $30.00

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, HYDE PARK Bayswater 4514
11 Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2
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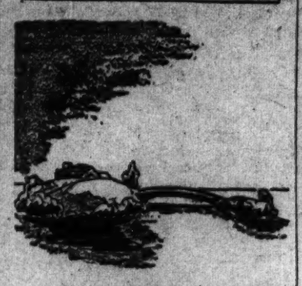

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The shortest international bridge between the United States and Canada is in the St. Lawrence River. The bridge links a Canadian island and one belonging to the United States—both owned by an American.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Possessives of words ending in "x" (Miss R. V.)—The inquirer writes:

> Please print how the possessives of *administratrix* and *oratrix* should be written. I am of the opinion that they should be written *administratrix's* and *oratrix's*, but I have been told by another stenographer in our law office that as *x* has an *s* sound, the possessives of the words should be written *administratrix* and *oratrix*.

In such cases euphony is the deciding factor. Webster's has this rule:

> An apostrophe without an added *s* is used to form the possessive of singular nouns ending in a sibilant, where the repeated sibilant would be disagreeable to the eye or ear, as in words of two or more syllables, with the last syllable unaccented, especially when the following word begins with a sibilant.

We certainly would not say: "the administratrix's satchel," "the executrix's sessions," etc. The rule also would argue against "the Knoxes's children," "goodness's sake," etc. In cases of doubt, fall back on the possessive indicated by "of the."

Possessive of "Jesus," "Moses," "Thomas" (Miss R. V.)—The rule given above seems authority enough for *Jesus'* and *Moses'*. (*Je'-zus-es* and *Mo'-zez-ez* are far from euphonious.) The additional sibilant in *Thomas's*, however, slips neatly from the tongue.

For the Scrapbook

Danish Wisdom

When there is room in the heart
there is room in the house.
Where you cannot climb over you
must creep under.
Hear one man before you answer,
several before you decide.
When it pours upon the parson it
drops upon the clerk.
A clever man's inheritance is
found in every country.
It is bitter fare to eat one's own
words.
Big words seldom go with good
deeds.
Kind words and few are a woman's
ornament.
Wisdom is the least burdensome
traveling pack.
Fine words without deeds go not
far.
You may gain by fair words what
may fail you by angry ones.
No one can be caught in places he
does not visit.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

For the first time in history, a British warship recently went to sea using fuel oil manufactured from British coal?

Candles, for lighting purposes, are said to be about seventeen times more expensive than electricity?

Forecasting from weather charts is said to have begun in Holland in 1860?

The world's first telephone directory was published in New Haven, on Feb. 21, 1878?

Rime-O-Grams

No. 88

Women of the Bible

Published Jan. 6

ANSWERS

1.
The maid who once uttered
A thanksgiving song,
Was punished when trying
A leader to wrong.
(Miriam)

2.
Where the young prince was bidden
To her was unknown
But after six years
He was placed in her throne.
(Athaliah)

3.
When the tribes were oppressed
By troubles complex,
This leader arose
From among the fair sex.
(Deborah)

4.
When asked to advise
A ruler distressed,
Her calm reassurance
His fears set at rest.
(Huldah)

5.
"To the King," said the Jewess,
"I'll go though I perish,
A plot to expose
And my people to cherish."
(Esther)

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Miss Lois Caughey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Martha Schada, Placentia, Calif.
Mrs. Ivy Kerewell, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Maree Rodes, Fresno, Calif.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE habit of viewing things cheerfully, and of thinking about life hopefully, may be made to grow up in us like any other habit.
—SAMUEL SMILES

Hymnal Notes

No. 136

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of the tune Heavenward, No. 136, opens vistas of Irish history and legend. The tune antedates musical history, going back to those unrecorded days of folk music—here always so rich in melody and the unmistakable Irish lilt—that accompanied the everyday occupations of the people. We can easily imagine this melody flowing with the whirr of the spinning wheel. Even so the Hymnal words, with the allusion to one who soars "o'er time and space," speak the air pilot behind his whirling blades, as he takes his upward way alone. Many of the most beautiful tunes have these homely associations that link duty with beauty, and both with the thought of God.

This tune has been connected with a song of the Irish rebellion of 1798, called "The Boys of Wexford"; but those words had originally their own tune of a martial character, and it was not until many years later that the words were set by Ludwig to this rather inappropriate music, here named "Heavenward."

"The Boys of Wexford," with its own melody, appears in a book of "Ballads of Irish Chivalry" by R. D. Joyce, edited in 1908 by P. W. Joyce, who records that this "proper air of the 'Boys of Wexford'" was published first in his own collection of "Ancient Irish Music" in 1872. He says that "the air to which Mr. Ludwig has *recently* set the song . . . is *not the original*."

Ireland was in the early days the seat of a remarkable artistic and Christian civilization. Her music was held in high repute, and was continually praised by early writers, including Dante. John of Salisbury (12th century) writes: "The attention of this people to musical instruments I find worthy of commendation, in which their skill is . . . superior to that of any other nation I have seen." According to Dr. Fleischer, "Irish tunes have been found in 11th century MSS" and hymns were composed in the sixth century that are counted in Irish hymnody as St. Colomba's.

This tune has qualities that have caused it to survive its varied experience, and for this beauty and vitality it surely deserves at last to have found in the Christian Science Hymnal an abiding place and a new name—"Heavenward."

The words are by a Christian Scientist. They voice that upward soaring aspiration, of which the conquest of the air is in our day so significant a symbol. We may even think of these words as of the hymns "for those in peril on the sea," as holding the adventurer safe in the divine protection which all true hymnody invokes.

In Lighter Vein

Credentials

Office Manager (to little Billy Brown, who applied for situation as an office boy and produced testimonial from parson): "We don't want you on Sundays. Have you a reference from anyone who knows you on weekdays?"

Life

"Attention, patrol cars! Put up all tops and side curtains! It's snowing! Attention, patrol cars! It's snowing!"

As the Train Pulled Out

"Well, good-by, dear. I'll write before the end of the week."

"Great Scott, Mabel, you must make that $25 last longer than that!"

Young Webster

A little boy, having his music lesson, was asked by his teacher, "What are pauses?"

The quick response was: "Things that grow on pussy-cats."

Precautions

The telephone bell rang in the fire station office. The duty fireman picked up the receiver.

"Is that the fire station?" asked a timid voice.

"Yes, that's right," replied the fireman eagerly.

"Well," continued the voice, "I have just had a new rock garden built and I've put in some new plants—"

"Where's the fire?" asked the fireman.

"Some of these new plants are very expensive, and—" the voice went on.

"Look here," said the fireman at last, "you want the flower shop."

"No, I don't," said the voice. "I was coming to that in a minute. My neighbor's house is on fire and I don't want you firemen treading over my garden when you come here."—*Answers.*

With the Times

Mistress: "I forgot to put a stamp on the letter, Ann. I hope you didn't post it without."

Ann: "Yes, I did, ma'am. I thought you were economizing."—*Answers.*

Want Ads

Miss S. B. of Scranton, Penna., submits the following want ads:

Lost: Brown silk umbrella belonging to lady with one bent rib.

For Rent: Large garage by gentleman with upper story empty.

For Sale: Ton of bricks which came in for a drive on the parkway.

For Sale: Reasonable price, piano by gentleman with carved legs and square top.

Wanted: Quiet room by young lady with board.

Breaking Ninety

It was no secret that the caddies at the Broadmoor Country Club were always well tipped. A caddy from a rival resort stumbled onto the secret of their success when he noticed a large sign over the caddies' bench which read:

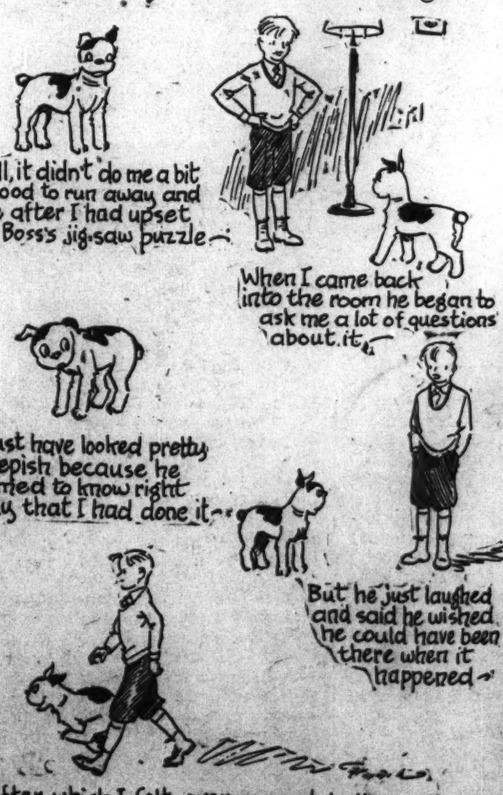
"Not One of Us Can Count Over 90."

Be Cautious

"Run upstairs and wash your face, darling. I think Grandma wants to take you driving with her."

"Hadn't we better find out for certain Mummie?"—*The Wheel.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, it didn't do me a bit of good to run away and hide after I had upset the Boss's jig-saw puzzle—
When I came back into the room he began to ask me a lot of questions about it.
I must have looked pretty sheepish because he seemed to know right away that I had done it—
But he just laughed and said he wished he could have been there when it happened—
After which I felt ever so much better—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The New Knickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Oak Park, Ill.

MRS. G—— is a little mother valiantly striving with her precarious earnings to hold together the humble home consisting of her children, unemployed husband, and brother. Oftentimes the larder is bare, but this brave soldier carries on with a faith that does move mountains of obstacles.

In another city there is being erected a building. Its completion, with the purposes it represents, is a cause dear to the heart of this mother. She longed to participate in its building fund, and after many months of much self-denial, the family purse finally yielded one dollar.

It was precisely at this moment (just one week before the opening of school) that the young son manifested the imperative need for a new pair of knickers. And so the question arose, should the dollar go toward the promotion of the cause so precious to her, or should it go toward the knickers? A decision had to be made quickly. In confidence and faith that the law of good, operative in human affairs, would supply every need, the decision was made in favor of the larger project, and the dollar was joyously forwarded to the other city.

A few days thereafter, the young son was playing on a shed roof. In the friendly scuffle of children, he slid down the roof and utterly ruined, quite beyond all hope of repair, the only pair of trousers he possessed. Realizing the financial condition in the home, he broke into tears, when a stranger stopped to inquire the cause of the young lad's sorrow. On ascertaining the trouble he consolingly said, "Well come home with me and we'll fix that up all right."

Mother's permission was soon granted, and when her young son returned home shortly, he was proudly displaying two pairs of new knickers, one pair on and one pair off, the latter a size larger to allow for growth in stature. He entered school on opening day wearing a pair of his new knickers, and affluent with a pair in reserve.

Indeed, as the Master Christian declared over 1900 years ago, "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."

Rime-O-Grams

No. 98

Trees

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
Its blossoms are linked
With Cupid and duty;
Its fruit would lend
Even Hesperides beauty.

2.
The rich viscous liquid
Is drained from its side
That the world and his wife
With resilience may ride.

3.
Molest not the spinner
That feeds on this tree,
If you don't want a flaw
In your new hosiery.

4.
Surpassing all others
In grandeur and size;
A Cherokee chieftain
Its name signifies.

5.
O New England shade-tree,
Our tribute we bring.
Your trunk safely guarded
The grant from a king.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams, No. 98."

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: University of Oklahoma motorcars are fueled with gasoline made by students at the institution's own plant. There seems to be no limit to the refining influences of education.

Detroit News: That hired clapping for the radio comics must run into unnecessary money, when it is considered how slight would be the cost of substituting an outboard motor.

Arkansas Gazette: Modern hotels do not advertise themselves as "homelike," perhaps in order to avoid suggesting that there's nobody in them.

Atlanta Constitution: Old Dobbin had his faults, but you didn't have to tow him around the block to get him started on a cold morning.

San Francisco Chronicle: Some good method of ending government waste is known to every able politician who happens to be out of office.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Did Britain Accept?

DOUBTLESS it is just as well that the State Department has refrained from answering the British answer to the American invitation to engage in debt discussions. Avoidable note writing and speech making should be avoided at this stage of the negotiations. The important thing is that the invitation has been extended and accepted.

The opinion is widely expressed in congressional circles that Britain's "happy to accept" is really a refusal because coupled with it is a reminder that debt discussions cannot settle world economic questions which Washington had suggested should be taken up at the same time. London points out that decisions on these questions where other nations are involved must await the world economic conference. Congressmen may say this is a rejection of the invitation. But British representatives will be in Washington in March to discuss debts. In fact, the President-Elect and the British Ambassador have just completed tentative arrangements for the discussions.

The State Department is not going to withdraw its invitation. It will not inform Downing Street that British representatives need not cross the Atlantic unless they are willing beforehand to agree to "trade" a return to the gold standard or tariff changes for American concessions on debts.

British negotiators will come to Washington and they will discuss debts—and other economic questions. Actually debts are linked with commerce and currency—and with armament economics—as definitely as they are with reparations. And once conversations are begun, cognate subjects cannot be ruled out.

In some ways the situation is like that of a year ago, only reversed. At that time Europe wanted America to come to Lausanne and talk about debts as well as reparations. America forced Europe to abandon reparations without obtaining a debt-reduction pledge. French opinion has interpreted the Hoover-Laval communiqué as such a pledge, but it leaves out of account explicit American denials of any obligation to link debts with reparations. Now the United States wants Europe to come to Washington and talk about trade as well as debts. This time it is Europe which is refusing to be committed.

The fact is that the debtor nations are somewhat put to it to find anything in the way of a deal to offer the United States. It may be just as well for London to prepare Washington not to expect too much. For in the matter of tariff concessions, Britain is tied up for five years by the Ottawa agreements. And as for a return to the gold standard, that is no simple matter while gold is so flighty.

Even so it will be well for the British Government to further explore possibilities of a settlement acceptable to Congress and to the large body of American opinion that would only be embittered by anything approaching default. For it must be remembered that default may seem an easy way out politically for irresponsible congressmen. They could say to their constituents, "It's just those pesky foreigners; we couldn't make them pay."

Default would have dire effects on both sides of the Atlantic, financially and politically. That, of course, is recognized by responsible authorities who are conducting the debt revision negotiations. But they must make haste if they are to obtain a satisfactory settlement before June 15, when the next payments are due. There is little likelihood that all the questions on the agenda of the economic conference can be thrashed out before that date. It may be unwise for the United States to insist that they be settled in the debt discussions.

Last year the allies found they could not continue the collection of reparations. This year America may find that almost any reasonable revision of the debts is preferable to a general default.

Italy and Yugoslavia

ONCE again there is tension between Italy and Yugoslavia. Italy declares that internal dissensions have caused Yugoslavia to try deliberately to provoke Italy into a war in the hope of restoring the internal unity of the Balkan kingdom. Yugoslavia asserts that Italy is conspiring with Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria to break up the Yugoslav state.

Where the truth may lie between these two points of view is at the moment less important than the fact that the shuttlecock of accusation has been flying between the two countries ever since the end of the World War. It is time to realize that such charges will continue unless Italy frankly renounces any territorial aspirations in the Balkans and Yugoslavia solves the problem of internal peace.

Italy has definitely announced her dissatisfaction with her present frontiers. She has always bemoaned the fact that the Dalmatian coast was not given to Italy under the peace settlement. She is carrying on an active campaign both in and out of Italy for a reversal of the verdict of Versailles. Moreover, she knows there is no prospect of this coveted province with its meager sprinkling of Italian inhabitants coming into her possession by voluntary renunciation on the part of Yugoslavia.

On the other side of the picture is the regrettable failure of the Serbs, who dominate the Yugoslav Kingdom, to satisfy the political and cultural aspirations of their partners—Croats, Macedonians and Slovenes. There is constant strife between those who both on the score of race and language should be brethren. And today these fraternal bickerings have reached the point where a break-up of the Yugoslav state is being talked about—perhaps mistakenly—as a serious possibility.

The troubled waters that exist in Yugoslavia today are an invitation to intriguers to go fishing. In Italy, in Hungary, in Bulgaria, a majority of the people ardently want a revision of frontiers. If the Yugoslav state were to dissolve, revision would be easy. Without the disruption of Yugoslavia, revision, in the Balkans at any rate, will be extremely difficult.

There is no question that some of the new frontiers in central Europe ought to be adjusted, and some even revised, but Italy's claims in that direction are of the slightest. She has perhaps legitimate ground for complaint at having been excluded from any share in the former colonial possessions of Germany and Turkey which are now mandated territories controlled by Italy's allies. But as to Dalmatia, Italy's claim, whether based on racial or historical grounds, is, to put it mildly, not convincing.

It was the local inhabitants, not the Serbs, who were responsible for the "anti-Italian" incidents in Dalmatia a few weeks ago, which moved Signor Mussolini to make a diplomatic protest. Meanwhile it can be taken for granted that neither Italy nor Yugoslavia wants war. But both are handling the tinder of conflict with quite unnecessary carelessness.

The situation is not desperate. There is no immediate likelihood of the sparks becoming a blaze. Nevertheless, all who love peace will do well to give their closest and friendliest attention to what goes on in the Adriatic.

A Model Revolution

THE Bangkok correspondent of the London Times sent recently to that paper an account of the happy conclusion of the Siamese revolution which began last June and ended before Christmas with the signing of the constitution by King Prajadhipok.

As announced in the Court Circular,

> This afternoon His Majesty the King granted an audience to a party of fifty-three originators of the recent change of government, who paid homage to His Majesty and craved his pardon for offenses committed while bringing about the change.

The King still had his throne to sit on while signing the constitution; and, as the document was exhibited to the people from a palace window, airplanes flew rejoicingly overhead.

It appears from the account that they have rather a pleasant and unspectacular way of effecting revolution in Siam, which is perhaps why this making of Siamese history seems to have attracted so little outside attention. Revolution does not usually apologize after the event; nor is the spectacle common of a once absolute monarch accepting such apology with gracious words.

"Your action today," said the King, "gives me great pleasure. It is not because you apologize to me, as I have forgiven you long ago, knowing as I did that you had the interests of the nation at heart, and hence I willingly tried my best to assist you in your cause. What really gives me great pleasure is that in your address of apology you allude to the Chakri dynasty and the members of the royal family as having done a great deal to bring about the present-day progress in Siam. The part of the proclamation of June 24 which gave me and the members of the House of Chakri much annoyance and regret was the statement that our house had not done anything at all for the country. . . . Your corrected statement today that you realize that the House of Chakri has done much to benefit the country should remove the feelings of annoyance and sorrow that the other members of the house felt in the matter."

It is pleasant to know that this slighting statement has been corrected by the successful revolutionists. Their apology sets an example which might well be followed by political parties the world over.

> You're exceedingly polite,
> And I think it only right
> To return the compliment.

Siam is to be congratulated on what seems to have been regarded by everybody concerned as a benevolent and desirable revolution.

Words! Words! Words!

IN A recent address on the world situation, Dr. Albert Einstein dwelt more than briefly on the necessity of the removal of the "obstacle of the taboo." That obstacle, he explained, lies in words and other symbols which are laden with emotion; an emotion calculated to drive out all reason, and with it any dispassionate understanding of world needs.

Remembering the mild furore which was evoked by the demand for a rigid examination of the world-famous doctor at the time of his latest entry into America, one is reminded of an historic examination in which a simple word became endowed with a new significance. In the twelfth chapter of Judges the story is told of the Gileadites, who, having captured the Jordan fords, challenged the fugitive Ephraimites to a language test. The Ephraimites were asked to pronounce the word "shibboleth," a harmless, utilitarian word meaning an ear of corn. The Ephraimites, being unable to make the "sh" sound, pronounced it "sibboleth," to their own undoing.

Dr. Einstein drew attention to the danger of an undiscriminating acceptance of words, where that acceptance is based only on an emotional atmosphere surrounding them — words which become shibboleths of prejudice and narrow zeal. As examples the learned Doctor advanced "prestige, fatherland, etc.," in the sense in which these words are used in most countries.

Prestige seems an excellent example of the acceptance which Dr. Einstein attacks. Individuals and nations set great store by their prestige, thinking rather proudly of the term as denoting a peculiar standing or attainment. When we turn to the dispassionate aid of a dictionary, and learn that the original meaning of the word was delusion or illusion, such as the legerdemain of jugglers, we get a revised impression of the importance of our worldly status as nations or individuals.

Happily some of the emotional bitterness which has fastened itself upon harmless words is being dissipated in the light which sober reason has forced upon us. The word "debt," to add an example to the list, is losing its sting as the world begins to realize that debtor and creditor are bound together by ties of mutual responsibility. Fundamentally each one of us plays the dual rôle of creditor and debtor. It is only when we think of ourselves as creditors, and of others as debtors, that the mistaken meaning begins to shroud the term with bitterness. To pray that we be forgiven our debts as we forgive our debtors is the universal admission of the interdependence of men and nations.

Boons From Latin America

FEW, perhaps, realize the debt which the modern world owes to the direct and indirect contributions of Latin America. The changes in European civilization deriving from this debt are not the obvious ones caused by the discovery and settlement of the New World. Great as these were, they hardly compare with the contributions of the New World which transformed European civilization from within and improved the conditions of living for almost all Europeans. After Europe had absorbed the new ideas and commodities imported from America and had improved upon them or had grafted them upon European institutions they were reëxported not only to America, where they originated, but to Africa and Asia as well.

Among the American influences which were to alter the political thinking of the world were those derived from the observations of the nomad Indians of tropical Latin America and the studies of the highly civilized peoples of Mexico and Peru. The former provided inspiration for many of the Utopias of the sixteenth century and for the philosophers who later came to revise their notions about the rise of human institutions, especially of governments and laws. Rousseau recreated in his own interpretation the whole history of the rise of human institutions on the basis of information about the Caribs of Venezuela and Brazil and set down his theory in books which were to goad others into rebelling against absolutism and injustice.

The theory of divine right of kings received one of its most telling blows from the discovery of peoples who were governed just as despotically as were the Europeans. The Incas and Aztecs did not justify their absolutism by reference to any supernatural power and this led Europeans to question the validity of the claims of their monarchs that they and their rule were of divine origin.

These facts about customs and institutions among the Indians of the New World were frequently alluded to in most of the philosophic works of the eighteenth century and it is evident that they helped stimulate the formulation of the political and social philosophies that led to the overthrow of absolutisms and to the introduction of democratic institutions. Europe had heard, of course, of the Greek democracies, but America furnished new and living examples.

Material contributions of widespread effect were foods and other commodities known and used by the Indians. Gold of course was one of the products but from the point of view of the common man the "Irish" potato was of greater consequence. This lowly food used by the Quechua and Aymará Indians of the Peruvian and Bolivian Andes well-nigh altered the dietary habits of mankind and has ended periodic famines which were so common in Europe and other regions before the potato arrived. A moment's reflection reveals what a boon to civilization this tuber came to be. Edible daily, susceptible to an indefinite number of methods of preparation, easy to plant and to preserve and exceedingly cheap, it has never received the recognition it richly deserves.

America can be proud of its contribution of potatoes and elemental democracy to the world.

Editorial Notes

Wisconsin's high schools have come to the aid of their graduates who are unable, because of unusual economic conditions, to go to college. They not only are offering their own post-graduate courses but are providing study rooms for those who prefer to take correspondence courses in the state university's extension division. Full allowance is to be made by the higher institutions of learning for all work thus accomplished, and already almost one thousand young people, unable to earn or otherwise acquire the funds necessary for going away to college, are taking advantage of the new "credit" system.

President Hoover exposes the fallacy of some of the savings made by the House of Representatives in current appropriation bills. The totals represent a generous slicing down, but examination of the items shows that the next session—after the valiant congressmen have proclaimed their vast savings to their constituencies—will have to make up with deficiency appropriations certain stated expenses not provided for. Perhaps this might be called a new kind of political economy.

With a thick blanket of snow making inaccessible the customary sources of food supply, the year-round guardians of Yosemite National Park took immediate measures to feed the feathered population, which doubtless is rejoicing that lookout towers are serving their purpose, which is to give forest rangers a bird's-eye view of things.

A Grants Pass (Ore.) man has grafted ninety apple, fourteen pear, and four quince varieties onto one pear tree; and plums, prunes, apricots, plumcots, and nectarines onto a peach tree. Perhaps he is trying to grow a ready-mixed fruit salad.

Japan orders its 1933 conscripts mobilized and sent to Manchuria—more "farmers" entering Manchuria with rifle and knapsack to repulse "bandits" in the military uniform of China in this wholly unofficial war.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Should Congress Nullify Prohibition?

IF THE House of Representatives has its way the enforcement of the prohibition law will be made practically impossible for lack of public funds. Having accomplished this end the wet politicians in the House will go before the country and urge that the prohibition amendment be repealed because it is unenforceable.

Last Saturday the House reduced by practically $1,810,000 the amount of money available for prohibition enforcement as compared with that appropriated last year. It cut by specific enactment the detective methods by which alone a charge of illegal manufacture or sale can be sustained. Amid loud cheers from the wets, irrespective of party, the program for the emasculation of the law was triumphantly carried through under the leadership of the Vice-President-Elect of the United States, Mr. Garner.

A year or two ago a cynical lawyer of national fame for his zeal in the defense of indicted murderers said that when he heard a man say that he was for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but for the enforcement of the liquor law until repeal had been effected, he at once classed him as a dry. The difficulties in the way of repeal are insuperable, he continued. To get rid of prohibition the law must be systematically violated, and its violators must proclaim their action proudly. The foes of prohibition in Congress and in state legislatures must refuse to vote appropriations of any sort for education or for enforcement. Courts must be persuaded to discharge violators of the law. The practice of drinking, and the trade of selling liquor must be encouraged until both become commonplace.

This program is evidently being followed by the wets in and out of Congress. Already, discouraged by the many difficulties in the path of repeal—difficulties springing largely from their own dissensions—they are threatening that refusal to repeal will be followed by nullification of the law of nation-wide proportions. It is probably the first instance in history of defiance of the law being held by those intrusted with the making of laws as a good and sufficient reason for a law's repeal. If it prove successful, what law will next be attacked?

* * *

There is a certain academic interest in the current discussion of the fact that the Speaker of the House of Representatives need not necessarily be a member of that body. The idea was suggested by enthusiasts who thought it would be a fine job to give to former Gov. Alfred E. Smith. It might, of course, be pointed out that the selection of so vigorous a partisan would be the very negation of the only theory on which a nonmember should be chosen. In the British House of Commons, for example, the Speaker is a continuing officer, above politics and above partisanship. There is much to be said for this conception of the speakership which would make of the incumbent an official who would show favor to no party, nor to any faction. Probably nine out of ten people believe that the Speaker must be a member of the House of Representatives simply because he always has been. Nine out of ten people also believe that a Representative in Congress must live in his district, although there is absolutely no constitutional reason why a citizen of Buffalo might not represent a New York City district if the voters so desired. The federal organic law provides that the House shall elect a Speaker, a Sergeant-at-Arms, a Clerk, and a Doorkeeper. The three last-named officials have never been chosen from the membership of the body, but the Speaker always has. At the time of the fight on Speaker Cannon, and the successful endeavor to revise the rules of the House against his opposition, it was urged that an outside individual be chosen Speaker, but nothing ever came of it. Perhaps some day the wisdom of selecting a presiding officer who shall be outside of existing political organizations, as well as outside of the House membership, may impress itself upon a future House of Representatives.

That Which Is Not Bread

I READ in the papers that, at Cambridge, Mass., 25,000 sports enthusiasts saw Brown beat Harvard in a football game. Paid some $50,000 for the privilege. At Pittsburgh, some 65,000 fans saw University of Pittsburgh defeat Notre Dame at football, paying $130,000 for the privilege.

They tell me that a million people each week during the season have done this.

All in the face of the fact that stark hunger faces a large per cent of the population of the same cities.

In a southwestern town 5000 people paid $5000 on one afternoon to see a football game. In that same town a committee of high-motived citizens labored diligently for two weeks and managed to gather in just $2400 for the community chest.

I saw where a million dollars some years ago was paid to two prize fighters for an hour of gory "entertainment."

Yet I see in the papers that salaries of professors in colleges must be cut because the people cannot pay their taxes. Pastors all over the land are being paid meager salaries. In a certain church they have a college that is barely existing—drives for sustenance having failed; yet that same college has no difficulty in supporting its football team.

I see where public school expenses must be cut one-fifth; where in some places the teachers cannot be paid. But I have failed to notice where any of the high school football teams have disbanded for lack of support.

No objection in particular to football, but it is not bread. When a nation faces semistarvation for hundreds of thousands of its people, our minds ought to consider serious things.

I see where thousands of farmers are losing their homes for lack of ability to pay taxes or interest on mortgages. I see where corn is selling for ten cents a bushel in Iowa, yet people in cities cheerfully pay $1 to $3 to see a hockey game, prize fight or wrestling match.

I see where Congress is fiddling away its time trying to provide booze for people, when they need bread and shelter.

I see where people drive their cars 10,000 miles a year, often without going anywhere in particular, or accomplishing anything with the trips.

I saw where 17,000 people in a central State paid $25,000 to see horse races, and that $387,000 was bet on the ponies in one day.

I see boys playing slot machines, their fathers playing the bucketshops, or the races, or buying "blue sky" stocks—all in the hope of getting rich quick.

* * *

Was told of a girl who worked a week at housework, the first money she had earned in six months; when paid, she got a permanent wave with the money, trusting to charity for food.

Paid a young fellow fifty cents for two hours' work he had done—first money he had received in a month, his family hungry, in need of everything—saw him spend thirty cents for cigarettes and twenty cents in the pool hall.

Saw a family of four in a picture show who that day had applied to the community chest for help—did not even have school books for their children, no home, no job.

I see automobiles run by people who have no job, no home, and who cannot pay house rent. Going nowhere, and nothing to do when they arrive.

I saw a man get a sack of charity flour and trade it to a bootlegger for a pint of whisky. In one city it was reported, perhaps exaggeratedly, that the bootlegger king had cashed one-third of the "made work" scrip.

It is right and proper that people who can afford it should continue to buy and live as before, so that more work may be made for toilers, for those who are not so fortunate. Spending by the prosperous people is bread.

But what of the improvident? I saw a farmer bring a live hog to town and get $7 for it. If he had killed and dressed his own hog, his family would have had meat in plenty, and he could have sold the hams and shoulders that day for more than he got for the whole hog.

The big problem in America is for the people to take advantage of the things they have, and quit looking for Santa Claus. Some relief has undermined the self-reliance of the people. There has been so much talk of governmental and Red Cross aid, so much hope of it, that large numbers of people have lost faith in their own efforts.

The sooner we go to relying upon ourselves, as did our fathers, the sooner will depression be conquered in America.

G. A. C.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Beer Bill

THE beer bill that passed the House is in many respects illogical. It attempts by legislation to make a nonintoxicating beverage out of a beer that heretofore in anti-alcohol legislation and in liquor laws of the past has been generally treated as intoxicating. And the fundamental reason for declaring this beer nonintoxicating is not so much the result of physiological research . . . as it is the fact that the Federal Government needs revenue. That was admitted when the maximum alcoholic limit was raised from the proposed 2.75 per cent by weight to 3.2 per cent by weight for the simple reason that beer of the former content would not sell in large enough quantities to produce revenue. Furthermore, the beer bill has been passed in the face of party pledges against the return of the saloon. As passed, the beer bill permits, even invites, the return of the saloon. For, if and when the states attempt to regulate the sale of beer because of its intoxicating qualities, they will be attempting to regulate the sale of a beverage that has been declared nonintoxicating in fact. . . .

Until a few weeks ago the statement that "everybody is opposed to the saloon" would go unchallenged. The most ardent of wets themselves sought designation as the truest friends of temperance and sobriety, anxious at all costs to prevent the return of the saloon. Yet the House leadership has not permitted a single vote to test the sentiment in favor of beer but against the saloon as opposed to sentiment in favor of beer and in favor of the saloon.

The original proposal by the Democrats to amend the Volstead Act was never expressed in the concrete terms of the beer bill. Light beer was, up to a short time ago, spoken of as 2.75 per cent beer. Now light beer, in the beer bill, is the beer of pre-prohibition days. The bill would become effective thirty days after its signature by the President. That would obviously permit the states little, if any, time to set up the machinery necessary to control this new flood of beverage declared nonintoxicating by the Federal Congress. Where is the fulfillment of the party pledge of the Democrats to "urge the enactment of such measures by the several states as will actually promote temperance, effectively prevent the return of the saloon and bring the liquor traffic into the open under complete supervision and control of the states?" Is that pledge to be repudiated?

A flood of 4 per cent legalized beer will not ruin the country. It will not fill the gutters with drunken men. But it will denote a deplorable failure, by responsible legislators, to conceive the liquor problem as one that still requires careful and mature consideration. . . . —*Washington Star.*

South Africa Abandons Gold

SOUTH AFRICA'S abandonment of the gold standard affords a fresh illustration of the inefficacy of the present economic structure. The inability of the country which produces 53 per cent of the world's annual gold output to maintain its currency on a gold basis is evidence that something is fundamentally wrong with the system. . . .

Only five countries in the world now remain on a gold basis. Of these, only the United States and France are important in international commerce and finance. They carry on trade with forty-five countries whose money is on a paper basis. However satisfying it may be to national pride to remain on a gold island in the midst of a sea of depreciated currency, producers in gold-standard countries find their foreign markets contracting steadily because their production costs are higher than those in countries that are not on a gold basis. . . .

The sterling bloc, trying hard to make a virtue of necessity, professes to be satisfied with the present monetary situation. As a matter of fact, Great Britain and most other countries now off the gold basis would be glad to return to it if they could. It is to the interest of the United States and France to hasten that return. Readjustment of the war debts on a fair basis is one of the prerequisites. Reopening of the normal channels of international trade is another. Effective steps in those directions would aid in dispelling the clouds of depression.—*Chicago Daily News.*

British Manufacturers and the War Debt

WE are being forced steadily, but inevitably, toward the decision that no further payments of United States war debts can be made. . . .

We do not like it because we do not like the idea of debts remaining unpaid, and because we fear that refusal to pay more of this debt may set a bad precedent to other debtors.

But if no other practicable course is open—and none has been suggested so far—it looks as if we should have to face it, and if we do face it, the consequences will not be so bad either to us or to America.—*Journal of the National Union of Manufacturers* (Great Britain).